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For the Blade.

BOAT SONG.

BY J. N. MATTHEWS.

Row away, row away, boatmen so merry.
Down the dim river, row, blithesome and cherry;
Row, for the moonlight is mellowly gleaming,
Row, for the bright eyes of loved ones are beaming;
Down we glide, down we glide, voices uplifting,
Joyously, joyously, oceanward drifting.

Row by the wildwood and row by the meadow,
Row in the starlight and row in the shadow;
Falter not, falter not, clear skies are o'er us,
Islands of beauty rise beck'ning before us;
Rouse the pale dreamer, the twilight is breaking,
And far lies the land that our bark is forsaking.

Down where the lilies blow, under the willow,
On we go, on we go, borne by the billow;
Here the fell Upas outstretches its fingers,
Here, by the fen-lands, the crocodile lingers;
Huzza! down the hills of the sea we're descending,
Our perils are past, and the journey is ending.

Now, boatmen, come rest ye, the voyage is over,
The haven lies here of each desolate rover;
Good boatmen, come rest ye, no rude waves to conquer,
The vessel that bore us swings camly at anchor;
Here wild grows the lotos, in lowland and highland,
And doves of distress never visit this island.

NASBY IN EXILE.

Something More About Lake Lucerne, with Reflections Upon the Possibilities of William Tell.

XL.

On the eastern border of this wondrously beautiful lake is a chapel, built, it is said, upon the spot where Tell leaped from the boat of Gesler, the Austrian tyrant, while on his way to prison, and shot him. It is a pretty little structure, at the water's edge, and is every year visited by thousands of people who come to enthuse over the alleged Swiss patriot.

I should have enthused with the rest, only ever since I have been in Switzerland I have been investigating Tell, and to my profound grief I find that like Sairy Gamp's Mrs. Harris, "There ain't no sich a person," and never has been.

When I say to my profound grief I mean it. In my boyhood—alas, that was many a year ago—I had several pet heroes among men and things. Tell shooting the arrow off his boy's head and saving another arrow to shoot Gesler had he harmed his son was one of them. Jackson and his cotton bales at New Orleans was another, the Maelstrom, sucking down whales and ships, as depicted in the school geographies was another, and then came Wellington with his "Up guards and at 'em," at Waterloo, the quiet but heroic Gen. Taylor at Monterey with his "A little more grape, Capt. Bragg!" with others too tedious to mention. Among my especial hatreds was the cruel King Richard of England who slaughtered the infant Princess in the tower.

Alas for history and geography! One by one these idols were dismounted. Later geographical investigation proves that there is no maelstrom on the coast of Norway, that the statement was founded upon a few rather ugly currents that swirl and eddy among some islands, but which are yet perfectly safe for vessels of ligh draft.

I had scarcely recovered from this before it came to light that Jackson's riflemen did not rest their unerring pieces upon cotton bales. When one thinks of it, it would be rather risky to fire flint-lock rifles over such inflammable material as cotton, to say nothing of the confession of that Brobindignagian fraud, Vincent Nolte, who confessed that all there was of the cotton story was this: He was moving a few bales of cotton he had in New Orleans up the country for safety, when it was feared the British would burn the City, and that one of his mule teams, with two bales upon the wagon, was passing where some Tennesseeans were throwing up an earth-work. The wild backwoodsmen, in sheer mischief, upset the wagon, cut the mules loose and buried the two bales and the wagon under the earth. Then, as he sued the Government, per custom, for the price of 500 bales, it was said that the battle was fought behind cotton, and pictures show it.

For Wellington to have said "Up guards and at them!" would be to presume that Wellington was in the extreme front with the guards, and Taylor, to have made his exclamation, must have been sitting on his horse beside Capt. Bragg, something Generals never do.

But I said, though all these are gone I have my Tell left me. Alas! Swiss and German investigators have proved conclusively that there never was such a man as Tell, that Gesler is quite as much of a fiction, and that that the whole business of the apple on the son's head, the leap from the boat, and all the rest of it, is a poetic legend, and that the counterpart thereof may be found in the literature of all old peoples. There is no mention either of Tell or Gesler in any authentic history.

But I thank heaven my objects of dislike are proven to be just as much fictions as the others. For up comes an English essayist who proves that Richard III. did not smother the infant Princes, that he was not a cruel humpbacked tyrant, but was the wisest and best King England had ever had, and that his untimely taking off was one of the greatest misfortunes that ever befel that country.

So these investigators have reduced humanity to a sort of average dead level, with no Mt. Blancs of goodness and no Yungfraus of badness.

Tibbitts was very indignant when I told him this about Tell. He remarked that he preferred not to believe the investigators. He preferred to believe in Tell. He didn't care a straw for the investigators, he defied them. Suppose Tell didn't shoot the apple? What then? Tell shooting the apple made a picturesque picture, and it pleased him. He protested against reducing all mankind to the drawing of molasses and the hewing of calico. He wanted heroes and heroines, and if they didn't appear in real life the poet gave them to us, and it did just as well.

By this time Tibbitts got wound up. "How does any one know that there was no Tell? I demand proof. You can't prove that there was *not* such a man and that he did *not* do the feats ascribed to him Very well, I assert there *was* such a man, that there was a Gesler, that Gesler put his hat on a pole in the market place and required everybody to bow to it, and Tell refused, and then Gesler insisted that he should shoot an apple from his boy's head, and he did it. You have no proof that this is not so. I have proof that it is. I can show you the market place and an apple. That the feat is possible every schoolboy knows, for have we not all seen Buffalo Bill do the same thing in theaters? And then if it was not precisely true it should have been. We want such incidents to keep alive a love of country, a healthy spirit of patriotism, and a wholesome hatred of tyrants who go about putting caps upon poles and requiring people to bow to them. Admitting it to be a fable, we want more such fables. What difference does it make if it is a fable? Does it not inculcate a great principle just the same? And inculcating a great principle is the main thing. I hold to Tell with all the simple faith I had in childhood, and even more. For in childhood Tell was merely a romantic and highly colored sensation—now he has grown to the sublime dimensions of a moral necessity.

And in spite of the bald facts staring him in the face, he went into ecstacies in the chapel and spoke of it a a "shrine," and remarked that it would be better for the world had it had more Tells; and said everything that everybody says.

The young man who knows everything ambled in at this point with the remark that worms were made for sparrows, and the sparrows know it. It is a beautiful provision of nature that the strong eat the weak. If intellect and strength won't provide a living what is the use of intellect and strength. A man might as well be a fool as anything else, if he can't live on his mental endowments.

Which, as it had no earthly application to the subject under discussion, was characteristic, very. But it satisfied him.

But you had better not express any doubt as to Tell to any of the Swiss, especially in this region. They believe in him as firmly as Americans do in Washington, and in the apple as steadily as we do in the hatchet. There was a book published at Berne, proving Tell to be a myth and it was suppressed by the Government and all the copies in circulation seized and burned.

Tell is a national pride, and besides the legend brings tourists into the country and keeps them longer after they come, which is a matter of national profit. And so between pride and profit they keep up the fiction, and will, to the end of time.

However, I still believe in Washington's hatchet, and in Franklin's eating bread in the streets of Philadelphia. I am going to cling to something of my youth. But I suppose somebody will disembowel these legends in the course of time, and life thereafter will be as monotonous as a mill-pond—all on a dead level.

ZURICH.

Leaving Lucerne, and Mt. Pilatus, and the Rigi behind us, we speed rapidly on through pleasant valleys and fragrant meadows. The country loses its high, mountainous nature, and becomes a level, well-farmed district, extremely pleasant after three weeks of nothing but huge mountains, steep passes and rugged hills. Mountain scenery is all very well in its way, but one can have too much of it. A little is quite sufficient.

Zurich is a beautiful city, lying around the head of the lake of the same name. The old portion dates back to the twelfth century, and contains many interesting relics of that period. But around the old part there has grown up a fine modern City, whose solid substantial buildings, of fine architecture, contrast strangely with the old houses and churches that were built centuries ago.

Its location could not be more beautiful. In front is the clear pale-green lake, from which the limped Limmat emerges and divides the City into two parts. Its shores are lined with picturesque villas, peeping out from among the orchards and vineyards that clothe the banks, clear to the foot of the snow clad Alps which form a strong background, being so far away that they are soft and subdued in the hazy air that partly obscures them from view.

The pride of Zurich is her schools, indeed all of German Switzerland is proud to recognize this place as its educational center. For centuries it has enjoyed this distinction and its University, founded in 1832 is maintaining in these years the reputation of the City.

HOW ZURICH ENJOYS ITSELF.

Where German is spoken three things are always found, music, wine and beer. Bacchus, Gambrinus and Orpheus go hand in hand, and they engross the German mind about equally. Zurich has more music to the square foot than any of the Swiss Cities, and the other two members of the trinity are by no means neglected.

The Tonhalle is a spacious building finely decorated with rare plants and flowers, and brilliantly lighted with gas jets springing from artificial palm trees. Here the good citizens of Zurich spend an evening of perfect enjoyment. An orchestra of 70 pieces, each performer a trained musician, renders a program of classical and popular music, in the most perfect manner. The vast audience, composed of ladies and gentlemen of the best standing, sit around the little round tables sipping their light wine or beer, listening to the music and, during the intervals chatting and laughing and thoroughly enjoying themselves. There is a something about such an evening that is irresistable. The perfect order that prevails, the exquisite music, the brilliancy of the room, all combined to make it a perfect delight. Night after night—the program is never twice alike—the Tonhalle is crowded with the wealth and fashion of Zurich, people of refinement and culture, who can fully appreciate and enjoy the delightful music.

A MOST PROPER CUSTOM.

There is one custom which obtains all over Germany, and especially in Zurich, which is a German City in reality, which I would could be transplanted in all its native vigor to America, and that is the carrying of the family relation into amusement as well as business.

A Zuricher doesn't eat his supper in silence, his mind full of his business, and after, without a word, put on his hat and overcoat and with some indistinct reference to a lodge or a council meeting, or "the office," walk off to a club or beer place; and spend the evening convivially, only to return in the middle of the night and roll into his bed without knowing or caring whether his wife or children have had a pleasant evening or no.

Not he. On the contrary he consults his wife at lunch as to whether she prefers a dinner at home or at the gardens. The programs of the various places are consulted and it is decided, we will say, that the Tonhalle affords the most ponderous inducement, and so the whole family—father, mother, children, and grandchildren and grandparents, if such there be, go together and dine to the soft pleasings of the lute, or, rather, to the music of a magnificent orchestra.

For be it known at all these musical resorts there are superb restaurants, where splendid repasts are served at a very low price, so that in the matter of expense it makes no difference whether a family dines at home or at the public gardens.

The whole family sit and chat over their dinner in the jolliest way, listening to, enjoying and discussing the music, and after the dinner there is the long evening over the delightful light wines for the ladies and children, and the heavier beer for the adults; there are cigars for the males and confections for the women and children, and so on till the hour comes for home.

These concerts are made up of all kinds of music, from the weightiest classical to the most simple and popular, but the simple and popular is rendered with as much pains-taking conscientiousness as the highest. They do "Way down upon the Swanee River" as conscientiously as a selection from Wagner, and as the performance lasts four hours or more there is variety enough to please every taste.

And then after it is over the whole family go home, pleased with their simple enjoyment, and they go home together. The husband does not stop on the way; his enjoyment is with his family, and in his family.

There is no more pleasant sight in Europe than a Swiss or German family around one of these tables, enjoying drinking, music, smoking and conversation, all at once. Happy people! They have the rare art of gratifying all the senses at once, at less cost than an American can any one singly. The whole cost of an evening in the Tonhalle for a man and his entire family is less than many an American of very moderate means spends upon himself alone, and they get ten times as much out of it as we do.

Tibbitts insisted the first night he was with a German family at one of these places, that he should certainly marry a German girl and settle in Switzerland. When you can dine a large family for a dollar, wine, music and cigars included, was his remark, there is some inducement for having a family. He could afford, if the price of land kept up in Wisconsin, to have an indefinite number of children.

And the young man who knows everything, who felt the influence of the heady wine he had drank, added, with great gravity: "Better a dinner of herbs on a house-top with a brawling woman, than to dwell with a stalled ox in the tents of wickedness." It was his time for a quotation.

STRASBURG.

In this old City of Strasburg, founded by the Romans hundreds of years ago, we get a better idea of old architecture than in any City yet visited. Its narrow, crooked streets with high many-storied roofs tell the story of its age in unmistakable language. The unique wood carving that embelishes the facades of so many of the old wooden buildings, look strange and out of place in this matter-of-fact age, but in years gone by they gave to Strasburg the name of "the most beautiful City."

Approaching the City we pass a number of strong fortifications, which were in active use during the Franco-Prussian war. Strasburg, two miles from the Rhine, has always been a strategical point, and played a very important point in the struggle of 1870-71, the seige, which lasted from the 13th of August till the 27th of September, being one of the marked episodes of the war.

Once in the City the tourist turns first to the Cathedral, which stands nearly in the center of the City. Unfortunate for the general effect, it is located in a neighborhood of narrow streets and ugly high roofed houses that entirely surround the massive pile, and the first impression is rather disappointing. But this feeling soon wears off. There is a certain majesty about the noble building that compels admiration, while the spire, seemingly high and wonderously graceful, is a marvel of strength and grace. It is a fascinating structure. The more one studies its beautiful proportions, the wonderful decorations which so profusely embellish it, the more he is struck with wonder at the genius of the architect and the skill of the patient builders.

The present cathedral was begun some time during the 12th century, on the site of one destroyed by fire, said to have been built during the sixth century. Tradition says that the site of the present cathedral has been devoted to worship from the remotest times; that there was there a sacred wood in the midst of which the Celts built their Druidical *Dolmen*. After the Romans conquered Gaul, they founded a fortified town, where Strasburg now stands, and in place of the Dolmen they dedicated a temple to Hercules and Mars. Old chronicles record that in the fourth century St. Armand built a church on the ruins of an old Roman temple, the previous existence of which is authenticated by the finding of several brass statues of Hercules and Mars, during the excavations for the foundations of the first cathedral.

From the beginning of the work on the present cathedral down to 1870 it has been terribly unfortunate, having been burned, struck by lightning, shaken by earthquakes, and in 1870 it suffered terribly by the cannon balls of the German besiegers. In the first part of the siege of Strasburg, the Germans tried to force the surrender by the bombardment and partial destruction of the inner town. In the night of the 23d of August began for the frightened inhabitants the real time of terror; however that night the rising conflagrations, for instance in St. Thomas' Church, were quickly put out. But in the following night the New Church, the library of the Town, the Museum of Painting, and many of the finest houses became a heap of ruins, and under the hail of shells all efforts to extinguish the fire were useless. For the Cathedral the night from the 25th to the 26th of August was the worst. Towards midnight the flames broke out from the roof perforated by shells, and increased by the melting copper they rose to a fearful height beside the pyramid of the spire. The sight of this grand volume of flames, rising above the town, was indescribable and tinged the whole sky with its glowing reflection. And the guns went on thundering and shattering parts of the stone ornaments which adorned the front and sides of the Cashedral. The whole roof came down and the fire died out for want of fuel.

The following morning the ground in the interior was covered with ruins, and through the holes in the vault of the nave one could see the blue sky. The beautiful organ built by Silbermann was pierced by a shell, and the magnificent painted windows were in great part spoiled. On the 4th of September two shells hit the crown of the Cathedral and hurled the stone masses to incredible distance; on the 15th a shot came even into the point below the cross, which was bent on one side, and had its threatened fall only prevented by the iron bars of the lightning conductor which held it.

After the entrance of the Germans into the reconquered town, the difficult and dangerous work of restoration of the point of the spire was begun at once and happily ended a few months after. They have now obliterated all traces of the ruin and devastation of that dreadful time.

This is war and what was this war all about? Why Louis Napoleon who stole France and kept the French enslaved by amusing one-half of them that he might rob the other half had to appeal to French patriotism and plunge France into a war to cover his Imperial thefts. On the other hand the Kaiser William, and the iron-handed Bismarck, who had been grinding the people of Germany for years to prepare for war, were not slow to accept the challenge. What they wanted was to have more territory to plunder. There was no bad blood between the French and German people, it was the self-constituted rulers of the two peoples who for their own glory set them to butchering each other. And so at it they went.

These Kings and Emperors respect neither God nor man, and so they sent their bombs hurtling through this wonderful temple dedicated to God.

Nothing to the gunners inspired by royalty was the delicate tracery, the genius-inspired proportions, the almost breathing statues, the wonderfully beautiful spire, that crystalized dream, nothing to them the magnificent organ attuned to the sweetest worship of the Most High, nothing the recollections of the centuries that clustered about it, nothing the art treasures it held. It was Strasburg, and Strasburg must fall.

And they counted God's images in the doomed City even less than they did God's temple. And so they sent shells crashing through the homes of Strasburg, and so men were killed in its streets, women in the houses, and children in their cradles. It made no difference to the white-bearded William, the white-handed Bismarck, or the sensual Napoleon. It was their fight, but they bore none of the sufferings. The Kaiser actually had the impudence to order a thanksgiving for the slaughter of 10,000 Frenchmen, and Louis Napoleon would have done the same had he been in condition.

I have expressed my opinion of Kings before in this series. The more one sees of them and their work the less love he has for them. Soldiers and thin soup for the people in Germany, soldiers and starvation in Ireland. That's what Royalty and Nobility mean everywhere: Brute force and suffering.

For the BLADE.

THE GREAT EGYPTIAN PYRAMID, A MONOGRAPH.

BY J. RALSTON SKINNER.

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III.

The object of antiquarian research in the countries bordering upon the Holy Land has by no means been of the ordinary character, viz.: to gratify the natural taste for such matters, possessed so strongly by many; nor empty of an aim to be greatly praised and encouraged. The main object has been to throw light upon the reading of the Bible. Generation after generation of men, and millions upon millions have, by the study and experience of their lives, accepted this book as containing truths to them more precious than all the wealth and honors of the world. In partial explanation as to why this book is accepted as true, the answer is: By faith, which is a very weak expression of an overwhelming influence upon the mind, of an intricate volume of processes of proof and connected thought, impossible to be set forth and demonstrated as matters of fact or as a matter of science is. Hence, it is that the rough attacks made upon the scriptures, and which in the ordinary matters of the world would be of weight and worthy of entertainment, here fail entirely, amounting to a great sound and threat, but after a momentary startle producing neither echo nor effect. Granted that in many respects, and certainly as to its open writing, the Bible is the work of the hands of fallible men, and as such is what we call history. Grant also, "but what is history? Matthew Arnold answers, 'A huge Mississippi of falsehood on which a foam bell more or less is of no consequence,'" and probably a very accurate answer. Nevertheless we have an ideal of history, as confessedly true, namely—an accurate reflection in words of a reality in life. 'The Hebrew Bible, is it not,' asks Carlyle, 'before all things *true*, as no other Book ever was, or ever will be?' To its truth the Bible owes its everlasting vitality and its influence. It is true as Shakspere is true, but with a depth beyond Shakspere's, for all its utterances revolve around God—God its center, man and nature its circumference. Colenso and others of the same genus expend much useful labor on its arithmetic and topography, but its arithmetic and topography, like the anachronisms of Shakspere, are of the slightest possible moment. People who fancy they are undermining the Bible by such business, plainly discover their destitution of any proper sense of its merits." Apart from its success and progress in material things, the world, that is the farmer, the mechanic, the lawyer, the divine, the merchant, the banker, the law-maker, and the sovereign, is forever anxious and pressing towards the light of all attainable material truths upon this book. Hence the object of antiquarian search in this matter is as much an effort to satisfy the necessary wants of men, as is plowing, or a social industry of any kind.

Now so far, antiquarian research in the countries bordering upon Holy Land, in whatever department, may may be said to be failures as to the main object sought. As to chronology it is a truth that those kinds of dates joining historical facts in one long uninterrupted chain to our day, are reliable no further back than about 800 B. C., which is about the time of the building of Rome. Beyond that, conjecture supplies the want. The hope to fill the void space is by the mode suggested and insisted upon by Gustav Seyffarth, namely, that in ancient times salient dates were preserved by recorded configurations of the stars, or planets, which mode he finds on Egyptian papyri. As to language, the most desirable general results have been found, as has already been stated, but as throwing acceptable light upon Scripture, no writings have added much to the desired stock of knowledge. George Smith's reading of the Babylonian and Assyrian tablets, it is true, has removed the book of Genesis for its origin, from the land of the Hebrews into ancient Assyria, whence it was brought from Babylon, whence it was brought from the head of the Persian Gulf. But beyond this the harvest has been exceedingly scanty.

It was hoped that the discovery of the cuneiform Assyrian, and the hieroglyphics of the Egyptians would discover some solution of the foundation of the Hebrew religion, some solution of its mysteries. But it has not been so. By whatever has been found, the same ideas of God, His power, His providence, may be found, but standing out boldly as something to be accepted without reason, upon some tendency in the human being to grope for or invent, or acknowledge the same, without any idea of making it on his side accepted as the result of any process of inductive reasoning. And thus all resort to ancient languages and monuments has ailed. The Maji of the East have been consulted, and have proved as barren as has Andover, or any other seat of theological investigation. And in this province of inquiry it is just here that we stand, and it is just here, searching in the same old ruts, that we are likely to remain.

There is one field of search, however, which promises a satisfaction, as to which others have yielded no harvest; and this field is composed of two, the one being in the Holy Bible itself, and the other being located in the land of Egypt, as its most ancient monument. As to the Bible, it lies in a province conspicuous enough when attention is called to it, but which heretofore has been regarded as a mere incident to its composition, and as such, passed over, and passed over without any critical regard, as having no possible important bearing upon the subject matter of such diligent and pains-taking investigation. The field spoken of is that which embraces *numbers* and their proper application to measures and weights, as descriptive of that house of God, in which he placed man to live;—which measures and weights regulated by the same order and arrangement of numbers, so by Him used. He gave man for his own use in the ordinary walks of life. To get some idea of this province of search, and its value as one of promise, let us read together, here and there, from the statements of a traveler and long sojourner in Eastern lands. The traveler himself never gave his name, and the statement never attracted attention, was wafted here and there, almost lost as rubbish, but kept from utter loss, from the fact that the parchment on which it was written was partially erased and used to write other matters on, as was of old so commonly the case, that the name of palimpslist has been given to such monuments.*

The manuscript translated reads: Peleg Shanah, was reputed to be of a family which was called, from some head, removed back in the generations, Agabr Dabarim. Peleg Shanah, as well of as those of his household, so also those of his family, was slow of speech and rarely spoke of himself; but did at one time say that these names were taken for others which had been borne by their ancestors, which was nevertheless not a strange saying, because since the great persecution and desolation, and chasing of his people, in the escape of families here and there, change of names many times was a refuge from violence and ill usage. Though then, there was no mystery in this idea of assumed names, in this case it gave rise to many and even absurd rumors, some saying that this was a lineally descending line from the family of Moses, and that the family had connection with the ancient Pharaoh in Egypt and his daughter. Peleg Shanah left me a stone box, composed of two stones joined together. The length thereof was 12 inches, the breadth thereof nine inches, its hight six inches, and a line marked upward around, and over the top middle of the box seemed to divide the same in halves. Its compass around its bottom was two and forty, or 42 inches, and this was said in some way to mean the Hebrew word b-k-r or *morning*; and across the line of the mark, the compass around over the box, was six and thirty, or 36 inches. On one front side, at its lower corner, a slanting line was carved in the stone so as to appear to cut off the corner, thus making a three cornered shape, and on the lines of this shape the nnmber 4 was cut on the bottom, the number 3 on the upright, and the number 5 on the slant line thereof, because as the manuscript said, these numbers made up the number 12, the length of the box, out of which number 12, these others were taken to mark this shape of three sides. On the same front side, on the lower side thereof, but at the opposite corner over against that one spoken of, was, by the token of a like chisel line mark, another shape of three sides, on the bottom line of which stood the numbers 3 and 8 and 1, because like others these said numbers made up the sum of the 12, the length of the box; while on the upright line stood the numbers 2 and 4 and 3, for the reason that together these made up the number 9, which was the number of the breadth of the box. The lid of the box had a thickness of just one of the 6 inches of its hight, and in the parchments in the box, the number 5 was used to make a square 5 by 5, and a cube of 5 by 5 by 5, or the number 125, on which much stress was laid, because it was the number of a Hebrew word A B N, which means a stone. That box was of a precious, but not shining black stone. It had within it leaves of parchment, fitted to its interior shape, on which much was carefully written. Peleg Shanah had left the box to me, that if it should please the Lord, it might be handed down in our generations. But when we fled from Spain to the coasts of Tyre and Egypt, and thence to the bank of the Jordan River in the blessed land, I feared for the box and buried it beneath the ground [ADM], a distance downward two cubits and two-ninths of a cubit;—and left it to the care of our Lord, blessed be He! and said, Oh, God of our fathers, one God (Elhim Echod) keep and preserve this trust. Even as it is buried and lost, raise it up again into the blessed light [AOR]. And so I left it.

Peleg Shanah said: I have seen the Jews wailing over the stones of the temple, praying that the word may go forth for its rebuilding. But the fathers said that time should not come till the tabernacle was found again, and why the ark was placed on the threshing floor. Simon Ben Iochia said: When God created man he clothed him with flesh as with a garment. He gave him speech, words that he might speak; and from these words grew out all those that man needs. He gave them to the man, as he gave speerh to the bird of the air, and to the beast of the field; and the speech of man is the Lord's. But in the words he hid numbers, that the man should not know, unless God gave it to him to know the secret meaning of the numbers of the letters of the words which God gave to man. He gave also to man the reed for a measure, and set off on the reed the parts of the measure, and the numbers thereof, and said: We will give to man our own measures, wherewith we have created the heavens and the earth, and the line which we have stretched out over our work, and it shall be for man; because he is our image, and he shall build him a house therewith to dwell in, that he may be clothed therewith even as we have clothed him in the flesh of his bones; and he shall know me and know my name, and with his measure he shall measure my heavens and my earth, even by the law and the measure wherewith and whereby. I made and measured the same, even the size and the weight and the times thereof, and it shall be that man shall believe in me by belief, because he shall lose the measures and the numbers whereby he should should know me, and they shall be scattered to the four winds, and across the seas, and apart in the deserts; and man shall say: "I praise Thee with my mouth I know not the numbers." So it is that man wails over the stones of the temple, for he has lost his heritage, neither can he can read the words of the covenant. It was builded after the tabernacle, as to which the Lord God had said: Ye shall build me an house to dwell in, even in your midst. So the Lord had an earthly house, besides even that He, the Lord our God, blessed be He! dwelt in the hearts of his people.

And Jehudah, ben Levi said: God gave it to man to know Him, One God (Elhim Echod). Blessed be He! with his understanding as with his heart. And his understanding was led by the hidden meanings of the words. This the only way and by the numbers, and the measures. These were the ladder from earth to heaven which Jacob saw. But the numbers and the measures, and the hidden meanings of the words were lost at Babel, and the loss came, and the broken parts went over the face of the earth. But our fathers have said that that these things were restored to Moses on the Mount, and they say that he was commanded to build the tabernacle after the pattern of a man, and he delivered the teachings to the elders, and the elders to the prophets, and the prophets said them in dark speech, and they are in the Holy Books. But Ezekiel was bold, and he said the parts should come together again in the later days, and the Lord should breathe upon them, and they should live, and by token he saw the reed in the hands of an angel, wherewith he builded the house and the City of the Lord. And he knew the measures of the Lord, even a man which was the Lord. But we have lost the words of our fathers, nor can we lift the vail from off them.

And Peleg Shanah said: It has been told me that when Israel shall learn to read aright the Holy Word, and the word within a word, then he shall begin to recover that which was lost, even that his heritage and the waiting shall cease, and Israel shall be gathered and be satisfied. He shall see that he has not in vain preserved the pure word in the days of his pilgrimage. He shall behold the Temple of the Lord, even that which has not been made with hands, the heaven, spangled with stars on a ground of blue, lighted with the light of the sun for day, and the moon for night. And again he said: "The books of the Christians are taken from the Holy Scriptures, and those books close with one like unto that of Ezekiel, in which the Holy City is set forth in the measures thereof, and with its vails over its face." And he said: "Messiah shall not come by observations of times and seasons of themselves, but knowledge shall come among men, whereby they shall be raised up in their understandings, one with another, one helping another; and that shall be the blessed time."

And these things are taken as matters of memory from the writings of Peleg Shanah, even the same which were in the box of stone.

*NOTE: From the foreign terms of measures, rendering them not intelligible to the ordinary reader, they are reduced so that he will know them in his own English measures.

"LET NOBODY PASS."

A Guardsman's Story.

I.

What construction is an officer to put on the order, "Let nobody pass"?

To Lieutenant Archie McEwen, of the Guards, the order seemed plain enough. The Colonel had set him at the head of a staircase which was barred at top and bottom with silken ropes, and had said, "Nobody must pass here." This was at Dublin Castle, and the Lord Lieutenant was giving a ball that night. Ireland was no quieter at the time than it usually is, and there had lately been rumors of plots and explosions. Officers were consequently on the strictest alert as to their duties, and it did not occur to Archie McEwen that there could be a twofold interpretation of his Colonel's order. "Nobody must pass," obviously meant that a passage must be allowed to nobody.

So the handsome young Guardsman stood on the landing, where, being alone, in full view of the guests who were sweeping through the vestibule below to a broader staircase on his left, he cut a gallant figure. He wore his bearskin, his gold sash and belt; and he held his drawn sword with its beautiful damasquined blade carelessly in hand. Behind him were some folding doors wide open, which gave access to a large room brilliantly lit, intended, he supposed, as a resting-chamber for his Excellency's more distinguished guests. As he mounted his guard McEwen received many nods and smiles from ladies of his acquaintance passing below, and some, pointing with their fans to the staircase, arched their eyebrows, and inquired by this pantomime whether they could ascend and shorten the distance to the ball-room. But McEwen had to shake his head, laughing. At last the stately Countess of Bellair appeared, with those lovely girls of hers, the Lady Flora and the Lady Amabel. Archie had often danced with the Lady Amabel, and there had been some little flirtations between them which had not left the Guardsman quite heart-whole. Her young ladyship now gave him a pretty nod, which he was going to return, when, to his confusion he saw Lady Bellair coolly duck under the silk rope at the foot of the stair-case and beckon her daughters to follow her.

Lady Bellair was a sister of the Lord Lieutenant's wife, and it was evident that she must rank among the most privileged guests. What was McEwen to do?

"I am afraid, Lady Bellair, there is no admittance this way," he said, very deferentially, and standing aside, so as not to seem as though he barred her progress.

"Oh, the order does not apply to me, Mr. McEwen," answered her ladyship good-naturedly. "It was only given so prevent a mob of people from crushing through the private rooms," and so saying Lady Bellair quietly unhooked the rope at the top of the staircase and swept on with her daughters.

"What a dragon you are!" whispered Lady Amabel in the Guardsman's ear as she passed by.

Unhappy young Scot! The ladies had scarcely gone when he perceived the awkward position in which they had placed him. Many people had seen them pass. Somebody unhooked the rope down-stairs, and a whole throng now ascended the steps, having at their head a gentleman in Windsor uniform, attended by another in court dress.

"Confound it, that's the Chief Secretary," muttered Archie to himself; but this time he stood his ground, whilst he said politely, "I am sorry I cannot admit you this way."

"But Lady Bellair has just passed," answered the statesman, astonished.

"Her ladyship was an exception."

"I should think I ought to be an exception, too?" suggested the Chief Secretary, with a shy smile; but Mr. McEwen remained firm; and this displeased the right honorable gentleman. He was a Parliamentary politician who knew little of militray ways; and having lately risen to office had an exaggerated estimate of his own dignity. Turning round he saw one of the Lord Lieutenant's A. D. C.'s at the foot of the staircase and signed to him to come up. The A. D. C. hastened, and told McEwen that he could let the Chief Secretary pass. But the young Scot, excitable after the manner of his countrymen, reminded him rather bluntly that he had no business to give orders.

"Get me a written order from my Colonel, or else let the Colonel come and relieve me," he answered. "Otherwise, you know I can't let nobody pass. You, as a brother officer, ought to uphold me in this."

The better disposed persons had already turned their backs to go down; but one of those ill-bred fools who creep in everywhere, and who are always anxious to signalize themselves by misbehavior, thought to "show off" before some ladies who were with him by leading a rush to force their way past the Guardsman. He was a florid barrister with big whiskers, and cried facetiously, "Up Guards, and at 'em;" while he threw down the rope, and charged across the landing with a girl on his arm. But in one bound McEwen had reached the door, and barred it by stretching out his sword.

The sight of the glittering steel had its effect on the snob, who stopped, but cried out, "Come, sir, I don't suppose you've received orders to cut down his Excellency's guests with your sabre."

"I am ashamed of you, sir," cried McEwen, who had flushed scarlet. "You know I am a soldier executing my orders. I request you to go down this instant."

After that the staircase was promptly cleared, many ladies declaring, as they went, that, after all, the young Guardsman had been placed in a very trying position and had behaved remarkably well. But soon afterward the rumor of what had occurred, amplified and distorted by the blatherings of the man with the whiskers, reached the ears of McEwen's Colonel, and that worthy hurried to give his lieutenant a setting down.

This colonel was not a good soldier, nor a good fellow. He was a time-serving courtier, a well-connected, stupid person, very conceited and vexatious in authority. He had never seen service, and would have been sure to blunder if sent into action. All his militaryism consisted in pipe-clay; and in a pompous, half-screeching tone, which he used in addressing his subordinates, he now asked McEwen why the d—l the latter had been making an ass of himself?

"An ass of myself?" echod Archie, coloring to the roots of his hair. "I had your orders to let nobody pass, sir."

"And you allowed Lady Bellair to go by. Since you disobeyed me to please yourself, you might have had the sense to conclude that my orders did not apply to the Chief Secretary."

"Lady Bellair is the Lord Lieutenant's sister-in-law," replied McEwen, "but I admit, sir, that I was wrong to let her pass. As for the Chief Secretary—"

"Well, about the Chief Secretary! Don't bandy words with me, sir. You have made yourself ridiculous, and me too. I relieve you of your duty. Go and dance—that is all you're fit for. I'll put a sergeant here who will understand my orders better than you."

McEwen bowed without a word as he sheathed his sword; but he was not the man to stomach such a lecture from a Colonel whom he little respected. This affair of the guard was a slight matter in itself, but it formed the commencement of a hopeless misunderstanding between the pair. McEwen treated his colonel thenceforth with all the coldness compatible with subordination; and the Colonel, who discharged his duties too ill to brook the presence of a subaltern alive to his faults, began to worry the Scotchman with petty annoyances. In consequence Archie McEwen soon applied for an exchange. It should have been granted, of course, but the Colonel, pursuing his spite, contrived obstacles, and thereupon the young Guardsman threw up his commission in disgust.

He was a younger son, however, and not over-rich, so that he did not know what to do with himself when he had left the service. Animated with the adventurous spirit of Scotchmen, he loved soldiering, and nothing but the unmannerly conduct of his Colonel could have made him forsake a profession in which he would have been pretty sure to acquire honor. But before long chance threw into his way an unexpected chance of buckling on his sword again. At a party in London McEwen met a Russian General, who knew his story, and drew him on to talk about his wrongs. "Why don't you enter the Russian service?" asked this foreigner. "Our two countries are not at war, and I trust never will be. But in any case you would never be required to bear arms against England."

"But could I be admitted into the Russian army?" asked McEwen, recollecting that some of his ancestors had served in the Scottish Guard of the Kings of France.

"Oh, I think there would be no difficulty about it," replied the General. "We have many Germans among our officers, and a few French. A Scotchman would be welcome coming from the Queen of England's Guards. Let me see; you held brevet rank of captain, did you not? and you are of noble blood?"

"My grandfather was an earl," responded McEwen.

"And if your laws of succession were the same as ours you would be an earl too. All the sons of a count are with us counts. You will be gazetted as Count McEwen. Let me manage the matter for you."

II.

Archie McEwen did not say Yes to the Russian General's proposal, but he did not say No. He gave the matter a few days' thought, and consulted his relatives. They advised him that it would be better he should spend the next ten years of his life, at least, in some profitable occupation than loitering as an idle man about town. They hinted that he might marry a wealthy Russian princess, which would be more sensible than dangling after Lady Amabel, who would never give her hand to a younger son. At the same time McEwen's relations used all their interest in his favor, so that his passage into the Russian Army might be effected under the most honorable conditions possible. Thus it happened that the valorous young Scot one day found himself enrolled as Captain Count Makuine, in the Grand Duchess Paulina's Cuirassier Guards, one of the finest regiments in the Russian service, and one which was always quartered near Court residences.

It was about a year after he had received his commission—a year spent very agreeably—that Archie McEwen was one night tolled off on just such a service as he had had to perform at Dublin Castle. By this time he had perfected himself in French, and by dint of daily lessons had come to speak Russian tolerably well. There was a ball at the Winter Palace, and McEwen was posted in a passage leading to the Emperor's private apartments, with orders to let nobody pass on any account.

Remembering the trouble that had befallen him in Ireland about an order of this kind, the young Captain asked his Colonel (who was a thorough soldier and gentleman) whether this order was to be construed literally.

"Well, of course if a member of the Imperial family presents himself, you must let him go by," answered the Colonel; "but I do not think that is likely. The order is absolute, except for their Imperial Highnesses."

Accordingly McEwen stood with the confidence of a man who has explicit instructions. He was habited in a white tunic, with gold epaulets and aiglets, white breeches, with knee boots and gold spurs, a silver breast-plate, with a double headed golden eagle encrusted, and a silver helmet, with a gilt eagle perched with spread wings on the crest. Thus brilliantly accoutered, with a troop of men in the vestible below to obey his behests, and with a lieutenant and cornet standing beside him in the corridor to give support, our young Scotchman was in braver circumstance than when he had withstood the Chief Secretary for Ireland in the Lord Lieutenant's palace. And yet, though his Muscovite comrades had treated him with that kindness and consideration which Russians can render extraordinarily charming when they please, Archie McEwen looked back with a passing regret on the day when he wore a red coat, and when his highest ambition was win a smile from Lady Bellair's sweet daughter Amabel.

He was immersed in his recollections of "auld lang syne," when suddenly a tall officer, wearing a helmet and muffled in an ample cloak, climbed the staircase two steps at a time, and stood before him.

"You cannot pass, sir," said McEwen in the peremptory tone more usual in Continental armies than in our own.

"What, Captain! do you not know the Grand-Duke Nicholas?" said the officer, throwing back his cloak, revealed a dark whiskered face, and a breast covered with decorations.

"I beg your Imperial Highness's pardon," said McEwen, lowering the point of his sword; and he suffered the Grand-Duke to pass.

Half an hour elapsed; then the Grand-Duke reappeared, hurriedly answered the salute of the three officers, and ran down stairs. Scarcely had he gone when a tall form darkened the doorway at the end of the passage, and McEwen raised his hand to his helmet-peak on recognizing the Emperor.

"Captain," said his Majesty, in a voice which trembled from excitement, "did you not receive orders to let nobody pass?"

"I did, sire; but I thought the Grand-Duke—"

"That was not the Grand-Duke,' replied the Czar, with undiminished agitation.' "It is General Strenko, a half-mad fellow, who bears some resemblance to his Imperial Highness, and who thrusts his company on me for the purpose of giving me annoyance with his crazy advice. How came you to make such a mistake?"

"I am profoundly sorry, your Imperial Majesty," replied Archie McEwen, who truly felt ashamed, contrite and sorrowful.

"I absolve you from all bad intention," said the Emperor in a gentler tone; "but I am ill-guarded in my own palace if my guards do not know the men who should be forbidden to approach me."

Archie McEwen thrilled all over as he heard these words. The consequences of his mistake might have been so awful, that, as soon as he was relieved from duty that night, he sat down, conscience-stricken, and wrote out his resignation. Next day his Colonel, who had heard an account of the matter from the Emperor's own lips, good-naturedly told him that his Majesty had forgiven his indiscretion, as he was inclined to lay the blame on the officers on guard in the vestibule, who ought not to have allowed the crazy General to get so far as the staircase. The Colonel added that it was the Czar's desire to hush up the matter, for General Strenko was a man whom the Court wished to humor, while keeping him at a distance.

But neither the kindness of the Colonel, nor the supplications of his brother officers, nor the graciously expressed wishes of the Emperor himself, wrought any effect on the young Scotchman. He persisted in his purpose of resigning and of course his application had at length to be acceded to.

As soon, however, as he had received the intimation that he was out of commission, Count Makuine, as he was called, made immediate use of his liberty to don civilian attire and to pay a visit to his former Colonel, of whom he asked a favor.

"Colonel," he said, "I would beg you to carry a challenge from me to General Strenko. So long as I was in the service I could not fight him, for he was my superior; but now I am a civilian I can send to him to say that he lied foully in telling me that he was the Grand-Duke Nicholas. He is either a madman or a rascal."

"I am afraid he is only a fool," demurred the Colonel.

"Fools are as dangerous as rouges," retorted Mr. McEwen. "I had a fool of a Colonel to deal with in England, who would have been all the wiser if duelling had existed among us to teach him caution."

"Well, I don't think you will do General Strenko any harm by reading him a lesson in veracity," laughed the Colonel. "I will take a friend with me and bear your challenge, my dear Count."

General Strenko could not refuse Count Makuine's challenge. He protested at first; tried, with the fawning grace of a Russian, to explain that a lie was, under certain circumstances, not a lie; that he was laboring for his country's good, and that in politics subterfuge was sometimes a necessity; but finally he was obliged to accept the young Scot's cartel.

The two men met at early morning, the weapons chosen being swords. Before the duel commenced General Strenko made a last effort to convince his puzzle-headed antagonist that a fib might sometimes be a laudable thing.

"I have proved my courage often enough to say this without appearing to falter," he remarked, sword in hand. "I wished to see my Sovereign, and I availed myself of the only means at my disposal."

"You told me an infernal lie, and you left me to bear the consequences," replied the contemptuous Scot. "I am unversed in your casuistry. We are here to fight, not to palaver."

The General ground his teeth, and the pair of antagonists set to. The science was all on Strenko's side; the ardor on McEwen's. The latter quickly got a cut which laid his arm open and drenched his shirt with blood; but he retaliated with a lightning stroke, which, breaking through the General's guard, fell upon his cheek and clove his head like an apple. The wretched man dropped senseless, and was dead before he could be removed from the ground.

"That will teach others not to trifle with soldiers on guard," remarked McEwen, as the surgeon was binding up his arm. "If that man had not been my superior I might have remained in the army to derive some profit from the lesson I have taught."

It was understood then that McEwen had resigned his commission solely that he might wreak his vengeance on General Strenko. The news of the latter's death was received not without pleasure at Court, and the stubborn spirit which Count Makuine had shown in the affair commended him to the authorities as an officer who ought not to be allowed to leave the service too hastily. It was conveniently discovered that there had been some informality in the Captain's resignation, and he was asked whether it would please him to withdraw it. He gratefully accepted the proposal, and was reinstated with promotion to Major, and with the cross of the Order of St. George.

From that time Count Makuine was often ordered for palace duty on important occasions, and the saying "Let nobody pass when Makuine is on guard," became a jesting proverb among his messmates. The Scottish officer's troubles were not ended, however; for in proportion as a man is trusted so do occasions arise for putting his presence of mind to the proof.

One summer night, while the Court was at Tsarskoe-Selo (the Russian Windsor or Versailles), Count Makuine being there also in command of a squadron of cuirassiers, it fell to the turn of one of his troop to furnish the outer guard of the palace. The guard consisted of a lieutenant, two non-commissioned officers, a trumpeter, and twenty-four troopers; and their duty was to keep two mounted sentries stationed at each of the four entrances to the palace grounds. Makuine, as Major, was not on guard himself, but he had to inspect the guards in and out of the palace twice in the day. He had just finished his evening inspection, toward 9 o'clock, and was walking across the park in one of those soft June twilights which are so beautifully clear in Russia, when he heard his name called, and, turning round, saw a young captain of the Briskatstarrine Hussars, Prince Wildotski, walking toward him with no very steady steps.

Makuine, mon cher, je suis gris, (I am tipsy) said this young man, with an apologetic smile, and drawing his hand across his forehead as if his head swam.

"And you are on guard at the Grand-Duchess Paulina's apartments?" rejoined the Scotchman, holding out his arm for the hussar to lean upon.

"Yes, that's the mischief of it," faltered the captain, leaning upon Makuine with all his weight. "I was on guard all this hot afternoon without touching so much as a glass of lemonade; but at 7 her Imperial Highness's *maitre d'hotel* brought me dinner, with such a bottle of champagne as I have never tasted before. By St. Ivan of Kew, I believe it was effervescing brandy! and I had no idea of its strength until I had emptied it."

"Well, there is not much harm done if nobody but myself has seen you," replied Makuine with a laugh. "I suppose you want me to take your guard for you?"

"Yes, please do, for—for, a couple of hours," hiccoughed Wildotski. "I'll just go and put my head in cold water. As soon as I am fresh I will return."

For obvious reasons Archie McEwen never missed an opportunity of doing anything that could oblige one of his brother officers. In this instance he good-naturedly overlooked the fact that a subaltern-officer had committed a serious offence, both in getting tipsey on duty and in quitting his post without leave. He had learned to his cost that the heady champagne bottled in France for the Russian market was not a thing to be trifled with, and he could not help laughing at the lamentable plight into which Wildotski had put himself from not having dealt cautiously with this beverage.

He escorted the young man to a summer-house, and advised him to remain seated there till a soldier could be sent to him with some water, and then he turned toward the palace. As he went, Wildotski cried after him:

"Of course you know the words for the night? Neuchatel is the password, and Nesselrode the courterpass."

The password is always the name of a city; the counterpass that of a man. Both words must begin with the same letter.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Same Place.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

"Conductor," said a rather ponderous specimen of the female sex, who was clad from head to heel in velvet, and whose ungloved red hand glittered with rings—"conductor, stop the car opposite my husband's establishment." "Say, old fellow," called a passenger of the opposite gender, whose whole get-up was rather rusty—"say, conductor, pull up when you get to old J.'s rum and cigar shop. I want to get out there." The car was stopped as directed when old J.'s shop was reached, and it was noticed that both the above-named passengers descended and made for the same point.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, MARCH. 9.

FOR THE LADIES.

Tom Thumb gave his wife $7,000 worth of diamonds on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of their wedding, last week.

It isn't because a woman is exactly afraid of a cow that she runs away and screams. It is because gored dresses are not fashionable.

"Don't you think Miss Brown is a sweet girl?" asked Henry. "Oh, yes, very sweet," replied James; "that is to say, she is well preserved."

A woman may not be able to sharpen a pencil or throw a stone at a hen, but she can pack more articles into a trunk than a man can in a one-horse wagon.

A homely, but sensible Philadelphia girl, who never wore a big hat at the theater, has been married three times, and on each occasion married rich.—*Philadelphia News.*

A fashion authority says the Summer bonnet will be small. Then a postage stamp tied under the chin with two horse hairs will be just the thing.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

Byron's fair maid of Athens is somewhat mythical. The women of that city have large, heavy faces, dark hair and eyes, and pale complexions. They paint and powder lavishly.

"Can't trust me, darling?" murmured Spilkins to the daughter of old Moneylender. "Not without real estate security," replied Isabella, absent-mindedly.—*Keokuk Gate City.*

"If I have ever used any unkind words, Hannah," said Mr. Smiley, reflectively, "I take them all back." "Yes, I suppose you want to use them over again," was the not very soothing reply.

The fashionable ladies of England are indulging in rivalry to obtain moleskin coats. Catchers are now regularly employed on the large estates. Lady Brassey has a garment composed of 1,000 skins, for which 200 guineas have been offered.

There might have been a time when servant girls had a penchant for wearing their mistresses' clothes, but that was in the day of low wages. Nowadays the average girl would not be seen in such shabby dresses as the mistress is obliged to appear in.

> Her lips were like the leaves, he said,
> By autumn's crimson tinted;
> Some people Autumn leaves preserve
> By pressing them, she hinted.
> The meaning of the gentle hint
> The lover did discern,
> And so he clasped her round the neck,
> And glued his lips to her'n!

Tiffany, of New York only the other day, made to order a pair of garter buckles, the substance of which was pure gold, and the attachments of four carat diamonds. Who he made them for he declined to tell, but the order was from Murray Hill.

Atlanta *Constitution:* The character of Christine Nilsson, in the hour of her husband's affliction, stands out in bold contrast to that of many other stage ladies. If she decides upon another American tour she will receive such an ovation as has been extended to but a few.

At a crowded French country theater a woman fell from the gallery to the pit, and was picked up by one of the spectators, who, hearing her groaning, asked her if she was much injured. "Much injured!" exclaimed the woman, "I should think I am. I have lost the best seat in the very middle of the front row."

A pretty Philadelphia girl, on being asked why her engagement had been broken off, replied: "You see, he came to me one day with an album in his pocket, and proudly displayed the autograph of Charles J. Guiteau, which he went to Washington on purpose to get. I was not anxious to marry a born fool, so we parted."

When Mrs. C. S. Maynard, of Northampton, Kan., was driving alone the other day and a wolf ran across in front of the horse, she didn't exactly faint away. She watched the animal until he went into a hole, and then took an axe from the wagon, hied to the hole, pulled the quadruped out by the tail, and split his head open.

A neighbor of Mr. Miggs, glancing out of the window, observed that estimable gentleman plugging up the knot-holes in his back yard fence, and ventured to ask:

"Any hard feelings against the woman next door?"

"No," returned Miggs, placidly, "Mrs. M.'s got the rheumatiz in the jaw, and the doctor says she must keep quiet."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Once upon a time a woman died. As the mourners were carrying her to the grave they tripped against a stump and let the coffin fall. She revived, having been only in a deep trance. Two years after she really died, and as they were carrying her down the same road and neared the same stump the disconsolate widower sobbed: "Steady, boys! Steady there! Be very, very careful!"

FASHION NOTES.

Buff tints are revived.

New beiges are striped.

Ombre fabrics are out of style.

Plush slippers for dancers are new.

Chene silks are coming into favor.

Scarf rings are now worn by ladies.

Velvet ribbon is seen on new bonnets.

Silk-muslin bows are worn at the throat.

Very little jewelry is worn in the street.

Half-mantles of velvet or moire are worn.

Watered silk revers trim cashmere dresses.

Small capotes with triple plumes are in favor.

Black toilets predominate since Lent began.

Polonaises rival pointed bodices on new dresses.

Silver hair-pins are used by gray-haired ladies.

Terra-cotta red grows in favor for street dresses.

Four shades are seen in the new changeable silks.

Crimson plush opera cloaks are worn by brunettes.

Paniers are draped in heavy folds around the hips.

Satin-faced repped silk will supersede twilled satins.

Bracelets are the favorite articles of jewelry this season.

Puffs are worn in tabliers, in panels, and on tournures.

Marie Antoinette styles will prevail in spring costumes.

Spanish lace is dyed in many shades to match spring goods.

Copper buttons are worn on copper-colored cloth dresses.

Round or oval fans and screens of peacocks' feather are in favor.

Filagree silver buttons in bullet shape are used on dark costumes.

Green serpents, made of plush, are on new bonnets and on dress sleeves.

Plain goods are used for basques with stripes or borders for the skirts.

Almond-colored visites of camel's hair are worn on bright, sunny days.

Embroidered kid bodices, tabliers and panels trim Paris cashmere dresses.

Lilacs, daffodils and Bon Silene roses are worn on the corsages of street suits.

Sulphur yellow, with brown, is a stylish combination for dresses and bonnets.

White chuddah dresses for the house are made in tailor fashion—simple and severe.

Dark straw hats, with gloves and hosiery to match, are announced for next summer.

A pointed bodice, with paniers, promises to be the popular style for spring toilets.

Black, blue and lemmon-colored pocket handkerchiefs, of sheer linen, embroidered with contrasting colors, are among the eccentric novelties lately imported.

Bismarck Too Big for His Boots.

New York Star.

Bismarck is simply repeating the experiences of Napoleon. When any man gets altogether too big for his boots the rest of the world continues to whip him out of them.

"Simply Wonderful."

The following is an extract from a letter received July 6, 1880, from which it will be seen that Compound Oxygen did a work which, to use the patient's own language, is "simply wonderful!" He says: "Since I wrote you last (about five weeks ago) I have gained fourteen pounds in weight, and my general health has improved accordingly. I have just finished the Treatment you sent April 12, and *the work which it has done is simply wonderful.* I did not tell you before that my physicians had just given me up. Such was the case. *Six weeks ago I was so weak that I could barely walk across the floor. The other day I walked three miles!*" Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large reports of cases, and full information, *sent free.* DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LETTER FROM IRELAND.

More of Magisterial Oppression—The Workings of the Coercion Act—Boycotting—The Vile Tools Employed by the Government—Specimens of Injustice.

Correspondence Toledo Blade.

DUBLIN, Feb. 11, 1882.

The nerves of the community here were thrilled with horror the other morning by the news of a vile and dastardly effort to assassinate the Lord Lieutenant's Chief Secretary. An envelope, it was stated, containing a large quantity of some terrible explosive substance, had been forwarded to Dublin Castle, addressed to Mr. Forster. Some people here shook their heads incredulously at first, on the ground that everybody knew that Mr. Forster had gone to London, and in any case that everybody else knew that Mr. Forster did not himself open his letters, but left that work to his secretaries. The incredulity of these people was much shaken, however, when the Chief Secretary stated in the House of Commons that the report was true, and averred that the chemical compound addressed to him might blow off the hands or blow out the eyes, or even blow to pieces the person who opened the envelope. In consequence Mr. Forster received much congratulation on all sides for his lucky escape from the dreadful fate which never threatened him, but which apparently did threaten one or the other of his secretaries. Doubtless the cable has given you an inkling of the dastardly outrage, but as cablegrams usually stop short at the most interesting point of their narratives, permit me to give the particulars just as investigation found them.

THE EXPLOSIVE.

There *was* such an envelope mailed to Dublin Castle, addressed "The Right Hon. W. E. F., M. P." It did contain an explosive compound—namely, 12 grains of iodide of nitrogen—spread on a pad of blotting paper. But such a small quantity of iodide of nitrogen is positively quite harmless, and its going off would be somewhat like the striking of a lucifer match. It is used in the manufacture of artificial spiders by boys who want to frighten girls with the sound of an unexpected fulmination; and they make the substance by mixing iodine with hartshorn and then straining the liquid through blotting paper. The envelope, it should be remarked, bore the embossed arms of Trinity College, with the embossed inscription "Trin. Coll. Dub." The address was written in a round schoolboy hand. Now Trinity College is the place where most of the Irish landlord's sons receive their university education, so the dastardly outrage resolves itself at last into a rather malicious joke perpetrated by some harum-scarum student. Nevertheless, there are millions of worthy English people who will go down to their graves believing that an attempt in Mr. Forster's life was made Dublin, and that the crime was exactly what might be expected from "those beastly Irish," so hard is it to remove first impressions when they get into the keeping of national prejudices.

MR. CLIFFORD LLOYD

again distinguishes himself this week. In the County Clare there is a little Town, or rather Village, consisting of one street called Miltown Malbay. In its neighborhood a Mrs. Moroney has some landed property on which is a set of the most impoverished tenants in the world. They were rackrented fearfully, but they managed to exist and pay their rent until the late bad seasons came. Mrs. Moroney, even in the midst of the famine period, when American citizens and other benevolent persons were helping to support her tenantry, demanded the full rack rent as before. You cannot get blood out of a turnip, because it is not there, and a time came when in like manner the lady could get no rent. The Land League penetrated into the remote district of Miltown-Malbay, and breathed a spirit of manhood into Mrs. Moroney's wretched serfs and their neighbors. She was boycotted—rigidly boycotted—could get no one to work for her, sell to her, or buy from her, amongst the laboring, artisan, farming, and shopkeeping classes. She held her ground for a year with a resolution worthy of a better cause; but a week ago she hauled down her flag and offered terms to her tenantry, which they gladly accepted. Her proposition was that they borrow money under one of the provisions of the Land act of last year, and buy out the property. Now comes Clifford Lloyd on the scene. This week he invaded Miltown-Malbay at the head of an armed brigade, and dragged 17 of its inhabitants off to prison. These included most of the principal shopkeepers of the place, I have heard from a private source. In addition, I learn from the public press that to other shopkeepers he gave three days to decide between supplying Mrs. Moroney with whatever she might ask for and going to jail. Such a proceeding is of course entirely lawless; but the truth is that the authorities here have no respect whatever for the law. Mr. Lloyd, in especial, acts at his own sweet will as much as King Theebaw of Burmah; but, so far from being reproved by his superiors for his conduct, he is praised and flattered, and this very work received the public laudation of Mr. Forster in the London House of Commons.

ONE OF MR. LLOYD'S MILTOWN-MALBAY VICTIMS

is a Mr. Anthony Hall, who has just been sentenced by the magisterial despot to six months' imprisonment. Your readers will naturally ask, for what offense? None whatever. Mr. Hall was required by Mr. Lloyd to find bail "to be of good behavior;" he either could not or would not, and thereupon the heavy penalty mentioned was pronounced against him. "Not in the nature of a punishment." Oh dear, no! And he was dragged away forthwith from his family and business to prison. A word of explanation about this matter of finding bail to be of good behavior may not be out of place. Suppose a man ties himself up in this way—gives his own surety in $500 and the surety of two of his friends in $250 each, he renders himself the bond slave of the magistracy. There is scarcely an act he can perform to which they could not make objection and hold it to be not "good behavior." Should he take a course in opposition to the wishes of local landlord, for instance, in his capacity of poor-law guardian, or should he attend a political meeting not in the landlord interest, or with a letter to the papers exposing some piece of landlord knavery or tyranny, or do one or other of a hundred perfectly lawful things which will readily occur to the mind of the reader, his friends and himself can be mulated in large fines, because the doing of these perfectly lawful acts, or any of them, is pretty certain to be regarded by the magistrates as convincing evidence of bad behavior. Now you will understand why men, and even women of spirit, prefer to be sent to jail rather than consent to go into slavery like this.

JUDICIAL WRONGS.

I have a notion, whether well or ill founded, that readers of the BLADE must find some difficulty in believing much that I have said about the Irish magistracy in my letters. Let me adduce some testimony in support of my statement. A couple of weeks ago an Englishman, a retired army officer, Maj. Bond, was appointed a special Stipendiary Magistrate over a large district in Connaught, with powers entrusted to him similar to those wielded by Clifford Lloyd and H. A. Blake. Here is a bit of Bond's history, taken, not from private gossip, but from the public records of yesterday's proceedings in the London House of Commons. He had been Superintendent of Police in Birmingham, but was allowed to resign his office after a resolution for his dismissal had been adopted by the Watch Committee of the Birmingham Town Council and approved by the council itself. Why was he dismissed? For that, in effect, was what happened. Let the answer be given in the exact words of a resolution passed by the Birmingham magistrates on the 22d of November, 1881: "That, having given elaborate, detailed evidence of what took place upon an occasion at which he was not even present, and such evidence being wholly erroneous, the magistrates cannot continue to regard him with confidence." In plain terms, Major Bond committed flat perjury, to answer for which any man other than a Superintendent of Police would soon afterwards stand in the dock. The Birmingham Bench and Town Council naturally lost "confidence" in him, and the latter, whose servant he was, sent him adrift. But, having so proved himself to be thoroughly unscrupulous, Mr. Forster jumps at him, as they say here, for magisterial service in Ireland, and practically puts him into the position of lord and master of the lives and liberties of 300,000 people. All this, I repeat, is taken from the public records of last night's Parliamentary proceedings.

ARRESTS UNDER THE COERCION ACT

have not been as numerous this week as last; but two of them at least, have a special significance. Mr. L. P. Hayden, Chairman of the Town Commissioners of Elphin, and editor and proprietor of the *Roscommon Messenger*, a journal conducted in the popular interest, has been for some time located in Galway jail as a "suspect." To save the paper from extinction, his brother, Mr. Jno. P. Hayden, took up the management of it. On Thursday he was swept away to Monaghan jail! Whether anyone has been found to take his place, in the face of these two warnings of what an editor of the *Roscommon Messenger* may expect, I have not yet learned. If the Land League organization had not been proclaimed, a man would have been got at home after the news of the arrest reached headquarters, but under existing circumstances it is likely enough that the paper will cease publication for want of a head. Is not this a neat way of suppressing a journal without raising any inconvenient outcry in England about interference with the liberty of the press? The probabilities are that when Mr. L. P. Hayden, who had committed no crime of any kind, and is detained in Galway solely by an outrageous exercise of arbitrary power, comes out of prison, he will find himself a ruined man, and his journal a thing of the past. And this is the last quarter of the 19th century!

The other arrest I referred to is that of a youth of 20 years, Mr. W. H. T. Redmond, brother of the able young member for New Ross, and son of the late member for Wexford Borough. Why is Mr. Redmond now the inmate of a prison cell? He volunteered to go down to scenes of eviction for the purpose of discovering which of the evicted families would require relief and which the shelter of the frame cottages which the Ladies' Land League puts up for the houseless and homeless victims of landlord barbarity. He was found engaged in this charitable labor; hence, he was

"REASONABLY SUSPECTED"

immediately and provided with gratuitous quarters. The only possible inference to be drawn from this arrest, especially when taken in conjunction with the prolonged and vicious assault upon the Ladies' Land League, is that the actual rulers of the country who meet and decree in Dublin Castle would like to see a few thousand of the Irish people starved to death in the hope of breaking down the newly awakened spirit of the agricultural serfs that were. For so far, there is not the slightest sign of giving way in three-fourths of the island. Farms from which tenants were evicted two years ago lie vacant in hundreds, and no man is willing to take one of them. Thus the evicting landlord is made to resemble the boy who put his hand into the jar of nuts, and be striving to grasp too many, had to let all go, so getting none at all.

BOYCOTTING,

too, is carried out remorsely on anyone who ventures to infringe the national compact about the taking of those farms, or indeed makes himself obnoxious to popular feeling by acting in any way against the general interest. Bearing on this subject I am tempted to send you the words of Mr. Commissioner Roche, referring to a boycotting case, because they show how effectually the system is carried out. The Commissioner was delivering judgment in the Land Court at Roscommon this day week. He says: "The tenant himself seems to be a man inclined to work, and to have done his best to support himself and his young family on the holding. It appears that he was able up to two years ago to do this, but at that period the infamous system called boycotting was introduced into this country. Because he dared lend a helping hand to his landlord in getting in some hay he was cut off from all communication with his neighbors, and unable to procure assistance and labor to till his farm. The result has been that his farm has fallen into a most shocking state of liquidation, and as he is at present situated it is perfectly hopeless for this unfortunate man to restore it to a proper state. The fault lies not on the state of the law, or on the landlord, or on the tenant, but on his barbarous and lawless neighbors."

Nevertheless, if this man had but apologized for having taken sides against his class, and promised not to offend in the same manner again, the bar would have been immediately lifted and he would have been welcomed back into the popular camp. Full of the old servile feeling and in dread of the old destructive agencies of landlordism, he clung to his landlord and has suffered accordingly.

I have noticed within the week just past several announcements of tenants having paid their rent when brought face to face with eviction. There are two classes of tenants inclined to do so in the last extremity—the wealthy ones and the miserably poor. The former usually have valuable pecuniary interests in their large farms, and have not enough of heroism to imperil them. The latter cling to their spot of earth with a tenacity that is almost inexplicable. When a visit from the Sheriff is expected to put them out, they will beg, burn, sell their last beast—anything—to try to make up the rent, or even part of it, with which "his honor" might perhaps be pleased to be satisfied for a while. And these poor wretches are usually the most rack-rented of all. The explanation of their extraordinary clinging to their miserable holdings seems to be that most of them would rather starve than go into the work-house, where their families would be broken up. They do not wish to starve, though, if they can help it; and if they lose the bit of ground, they know not where food is to come from.

Yet, after all, many of either of the two classes have as yet paid the rents due last November. The vast majority of the poorer cannot pay—they have not, and have no prospect of getting, the wherewithal. The intermediate class in about nine counties seem

DETERMINED TO FIGHT THE LANDLORDS

in earnest now. They have adopted the resolution to "pay no rent until the suspects are released and the constitution restored," and they are standing by it with a firmness which must be admired by anyone not himself a landlord. If they continue it for a year the whole power of the British Government could not maintain Irish landlordism in existence, for the great bulk of the landed proprietors would be downright paupers. They have been idle, extravagant and reckless as the French nobles of Louis the 15th's reign. Some of the revelations made in the Land Courts on this head are simply astounding. A Mr. William S. Lawrence took the witness stand at Ballymorey on Thursday last and swore that the total rent of his estate at present was £15,000 or £16,000 a year. One would imagine that a man could get along snugly with a fixed annual income of between $75,000 and $80,000. Yet Mr. Lawrence is in difficulties, and his creditors or chargeants on the estate have put it into the Landed Estates Court—a legal machine which was devised after the famine of '48 for the forced sale of incumbered landed property. His is by no means a solitary case. Mr. Eagan, the Land League Treasurer, informed me more than a year ago that the rent roll of a great territorial magnate, Col. King-Harmon, was £40,000 a year, that the charges of his estate amounted to £32,000, and that, in consequence, a reduction of his rents by 25 per cent. would leave him £2,000 a year to pay without any means of paying it. Judging from

MR. KING-HARMON'S FIERCE DENUNCIATIONS

of the Land Act both here and in England it is easy to believe the tale told to me, for rents are being reduced by the working of the Act, and the gallant Colonel's utterances concerning it smack strongly of the spirit of a man sorely aggrieved.

Here are some instructive facts suggested to my memory by a number of cases heard in the Land Court at Finahely, County Wicklow, this week. There is a great and extremely wealthy Englishman, a mine owner and a land owner both in England and Ireland, known by the style and title of Earl Fitzwilliam. His income from land is much that he could afford to close his mines some years ago rather than concede an advance of wages to the toilers in the galleries of the pits. His income from mining is so much that he could afford to remit half their rents to his English tenants in Yorkshire a few weeks back. Strange to say, however, his Irish tenantry in Wicklow had no share in his generosity, yet they evidently consider their rents much too high, since they have made applications to the Land Commission for the fixing of fair rent. The rents in these cases are all over the Government valuation of the holdings—in one case, I notice, 50, and in another actually 109 per cent. A respectable auctioneer and land valuer in Dublin, who was born and reared on the Earl's Coollattin (County Wicklow) property, vouches to me for the strict truth of the following: When the present Earl of Bessborough, then the Hon. Mr. Ponsonby, was agent for Lord Fitzwilliam in Wicklow, he contrived, by a series of artful manuvers, to transfer nearly every tenant on the estate from the farm he held to the farm some one else had held. What was the effect of that proceeding? Why, that every man of them, by the transfer, lost the interest in his improvements which was guaranteed to him by the Land Act of 1870, and the value of all such improvements went over to his lordship as the proceeds of a neat piece of legal swindling.

A Pot Lid.

Atchison Champion (Rep.)

There does not appear to be as much reverence for the "306" medal as there might be. Blasphemous newspapers speak of it as a "pot lid."

Moses How, esq., of Haverhill, Mass., strongly indorses St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism, etc., from the observation of its effects in his factory as also in his own family—so we see from one of our Massachusetts exchages.—*Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.*

The Luck of a Denverite.

In the lively city of Denver, Col., resides one Sebastian Lehman, a wood worker, at No. 793 Larimer street. In a recent interview, published in the Denver *News*, of the 19th ult., he describes himself as a native of Baden, aged 54, a resident of Colorado over two years, and hence is not a tenderfoot. He also tells how he bought a ticket, No. 19,096, in the January drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery for $2 sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., and on January 10 be drew $10,000. It is a simple story, but seems to resemble many similar occurrences all over the country. The 142d Grand Monthly Drawing will take place under the sole management of Gens. G. T. Beauregard and Jubal A. Early on March 14.

RECENT LITERATURE.

MRS. MERRIAM'S SCHOLARS. A Story of the "Original Ten." By Edward E. Heale. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo. Price, $1.

Several years ago the author of this little work published a volume entitled "Ten Times One is Ten," which attained considerable popularity. The present work, although complete in itself, takes up some of the threads of that story, and following them on farther to show what may be done by the personal influence of lives lived unselfishly and hopefully.

THE ART OF VOICE-PRODUCTION, with Special Reference to the Methods of Correct Breathing. By A. A. Patton. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.

This book contains directions for the management of the vocal organs, both in reading, reciting and singing. It is a subject which needs careful treatment, and this the author seems to have given it. The author attaches great importance to the discovery of the laryngoscope. He says, further, that a thick, throaty voice is sometimes caused by enlarged tonsils. They fill up the throat, and thus present a mechanical barrier to the emission of a perfect tone. The only remedy is to have the tonsils cut off. Mr. Patiou says: "But in order to set at rest the popular prejudice against this simple surgical operation, let my readers remember that Adelina Patti had her tonsils cut out many years ago, and Adelina still sings."

THE ATLANTIC.

The *Atlantic* for March has an unusually large and varied table of contents, which should make it a very popular number. Mr. N. H. Eggleston tells "The Story of the Hoosac Tunnel," one of the great triumphs of modern engineering. Prof. N. S. Shaler contributes a paper on "Hurricanes," which, in view of the experiences of the past year, will surely find a large number of interested readers. Rev. E. E. Hale continues his articles upon the "Life and Times of Jesus Christ," with an account of "A Visit to Jerusalem." Elizabeth Robins contributes another of her very interesting essays on mythology, this time devoted to "Loki." Professor John Trowbridge, under the title of "Life and the Dream of Life," discusses the relative value of different departments of study. H. H. writes "Among the Sky Lines," a Colorado sketch. Mary Treat has an interesting out-door article on "Our Winter Birds." Mr. Stedman has a little poem on "A Great Man Whose Mind is clouding." Reviews of new books and contributors' club complete a remarkably interesting number of this sterling magazine.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

The frontispiece portrait of Mr. Cable in the February *Century* is followed in the present number by a half-length of Mr. W. D. Howells, painted by Mr. F. P. Vinton, and engraved by Mr. W. B. Closson. It will doubtless be an acceptable feature to the thousands in England and America who, in the *Century*, are reading Mr. Howell's work for the first time.

As usual, in this magazine there is a decided prominence of timely or seasonable topics. "Broken Banks and Lax Directors" is the subject of a paper of the widest commercial interest by John Burroughs, who describes exactly how the directors may keep the cashier from going to Europe. The illustrated material is especially noticeable. Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote's third paper on Mexican life is entitled "From Morelia to Mexico City on Horseback." It is illustrated in a refined and striking manner by the author, a beautiful cut by Mr. Cole of a Spanish Creole being prominent among the engravings.

The unillustrated papers include a scholarly and unpartisan study of "Lord Beaconsfield," by Prof. James Bryce, the historian and member of Parliament, which is a solid contribution to political biography. Besides the book notices in "Literature," a series is begun in "Homes and Society" on house construction, George Martin Huss contributing the first paper—on foundations—with 10 drawings. "The World's Work" describes a new steamboat and engines, electrical steering apparatus, white slates, a new tripod, improvement in stoves, and a new water meter. "Bric-a-brac" has the timely circular of "The Taste Supply Association (Limited)," by H. C. Bunner and Julian Magnus, and a variety of sparkling verse.

ST. NICHOLAS.

The circus is ever a fascinating subject to young people, and the second part of Mr. Stoddard's article, "Men and Animal Shows," in which he gives a vivid account of one of these amusement towns on its travels, is, with its many elegant illustrations by Jas. C. Beard, Share, Birch, and others, one of the most prominent and entertaining features of the March *St. Nicholas.* There is, also, for those who delight in the imaginative, a fairy tale by Thomas Dunn English, and some humorously decorative verses, illustrated with five clever page illustrations by Walter Satterlee. Poems are contributed by Rose Terry Cooke and Celia Thaxter. The present installment of "The Hoosier Schoolboy" is of unusual interest detailing how Jack and his friends *did* go to school, spite of all odds, and giving a thrilling account of a foot-race, in which the hero runs for a $500 prize. "The Drummer-boy," in the rifle-pits before Petersburg, and "Donald and Dorothy," in a novel fencing-match, still closely hold the attention of their friends. Mrs. Clement, in her "Art and Artists" paper, writes of the painter Titian and a beautiful reproduction of his famous portrait of himself forms the frontispiece illustration to the magazine.

The poet Woodsworth is the conspicuous feature of the "Treasure-box," and the "Letter-box" contains a full report from the President of the Agassiz Association. The illustrations in this number are exceptionally fine.

FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY.

The leading article of the March number, "The 'Jeannette' and her Crew," by Joseph I. C. Clarke, contains the details of the organization, etc., of the expedition, and has 15 fine illustrations. There is an article on "Strasburg," with eight illustrations; a most interesting one on "The Growth of the Ceramic Art," 16 illustrations; one descriptive of "Iceland Scenery and Modern Life Beneath the Polar Circle," 15 illustrations; and an admirable one on "Robert Burns," by Principal Sharp, nine illustrations; and several others of great merit. The department of fiction is unusually rich; and there are sketches, adventures, etc., of deep, and some of thrilling, interest. Poems (many tastefully illustrated), a comprehensive miscellany, and a profusion of embellishments, covering altogether 128 large quarto pages, present a literary banquet enjoyable and satisfactory. A single number is afforded for 25 cents, or $3 per annum, sent postpaid. Address, Frank Leslie, Publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

The Sturgis Outrage.

Cincinnati Gazette.

The military authorities of the United States can not afford to ignore the expressions from volunteer soldiers, of their sense of the outrage of giving to Gen. Sturgis the honorable and favorite post of Governor of the Soldiers' Home at Washington. These expressions can not be hushed, and they are increasing in multitude. Sturgis's existence in any command is an example of what an army ring could do for one of its members or favorites. The volunteer soldiers and officers know what swift and relentless judgment came upon a volunteer-officer for any blunder or any ill fortune, and, therefore, they are outraged that an officer, because he was a regular favorite of the army ring, has been kept in command and promoted, after an army career which they allege was in all parts distinguished by incompetency, cowardice, and drunkenness, and after the affair of Guntown, in which he subjected 10,000 splendid troops to defeat, and to the capture of about 3,000, by less than half their number of the enemy, and then himself fled with a body-guard.

Labor Saving.

The demand of the people for an easier method of preparing Kidney Wort has induced the proprietors, the well-known wholesale druggists, Wells, Richardson & Co., of Burlington, Vt., to prepare it for sale in liquid form as well as in dry form. It saves all the labor of preparing, and as it is equally efficient it is preferred by many persons. Kidney-Wort always and everywhere proves itself a perfect remedy. *Buffalo News.*

For the Blade.

ENGLAND.

> Across the Atlantic's foaming tide
> There lie two islands side by side,
> And one with every need supplied.
>
> She sees her sister's sore distress—
> Tries not her great wrongs to redress,
> But sends her own sons to oppress.
>
> We know the power that tried to make
> Our colonies with terror quake
> Before the chain of bondage break.
>
> Great in power won by crime,
> Great in tyranny in all time,
> In every land of every clime.
>
> Great in robbing other lands
> And the work of other hands,
> Waiting for her prey she stands.
>
> Small in every honest deed
> That would help another's need,
> And would prove her Christian creed.

Cumberland, O.

ARCADIAN NIGHTS ENTERTANMENT.

The Cruise of Caliph Haroun Allbusinessprinciples.

Brooklyn Eagle.

One night the Caliph Haroun Allbusinessprinciples called the chief eunuch to accompany him in a tour around his City of Ragbag, that he might see in what way his subjects amused themselves when relieved by the night's awful presence. They passed through many market places and squares, when the Caliph perceived a shop with a lantern over the door, and entering, called for a stew and a glass of beer.

After much persuasion, Bedridden Ali the barkeeper, woke up and knocked the Caliph down with a club, saying: "Who art thou that comest to the precinct station of the city guard and callest for beer and oysters? Know then that the oyster bazars close at midnight, while the beer markets have only the side doors open after 12!"

This reply so diverted the Caliph that he ordered Bedridden Ali bastinadoed, and then besought him that he display such human wares as he had in stock.

To this command Ali opened his vaults and the Caliph was so complacent as to speak in praise of the chloride of lime and regularity of the rat holes.

Charmed with the affability of the Caliph, Ali fell over himself in his anxiety to show what he had, and the doorman was ordered to bring forth the contents of the treasury.

A gray haired man approached the commander of a majority and fell upon his knees. Being bidden to speak, he thus gave voice:

"Oh, mighty Caliph! I am a fig merchant of Balsora, but not knowing the laws that govern the great city of Ragbag I essayed to sell my fruits without having first obtained a license. Thus engaged, I was snatched by a genius of the star, which had in some way escaped from his brass can, and then made the can up into buttons. He endeavored to chop my head off with a dull club, but my prayers prevailed and he only broke my neck. Let me go, I beseech thee, oh ruler of the faithful, and I will promise to give thy treasury four fold of my receipts so long as I remain in Ragbag!"

The Caliph, finding him to be a Balsora man and not entitled to a vote in Ragbag, ordered him beheaded, and praised the genius of the star, which swelled up until he had only refrained from squashing the caliph against the wall.

When the second was brought, it proved to be a woman of Damascus, and being ordered to make speech, she thus commenced:

"Know, then, oh greatest of the Caliphs I am a wash merchant, and cleanse the clothing of many of the people of Ragbag. This night I went to the house of an agent to a goods merchant with a shirt and a sock, and asked that he reward me for my labor in making them white. He ordered his servants to thrust me forth which being done, I fell, and Abou Ham, who was passing by, emptied his revolver into my system, and brought me hither. If I am permitted to depart, I will no longer clamor for the broad piece he oweth me, but will go home and suffer in silence."

The Caliph, having inquired, found that the agent was known to be irrespective of party. Thereupon he ordered that the woman be boiled and called for the next.

Bedridden Ali brought forth a lad from China, which having made a deep obeisance and hoped that the Caliph's life might be spared until the sun's mission has been performed, thus related his adventures:

"Understand, oh Commander of a Majority, that I am from the empire of China by descent and a starch-jerker by occupation. This afternoon as I was returning from the Joss house, a Ragbag boy smote me grievously with a snowball, which wounded me and pained me sorely. I sought Bedridden Ali and related what had occurred, when he shackled me and cast me into the deepest dungeon he could find. I am innocent of any crime, and I beg, oh Caliph! that I may be allowed to depart and arrange my worldly affairs before I am put to death!"

To this appeal the Caliph listened with much condescension, but finding that the culprit had a visible means of support beside hunting a political office, he ordered that he be hamstrung and broken on the wheel.

The next of the series was a musician of Diarbeker, who was dragged out by the legs. Being ordered to say why the sentence of death should not be passed upon him, he told his tale:

"Oh, beautiful commander! I am a musician, making glorious strains for the people in the market places by screwing the handle of a georgeous box. This morning I was hammering out the 'Sweet by and by,' when Bedridden Ali commanded me that I play the 'Guard of the Mulligans.' I told him that such performance did not lie within the compass of the instrument, whereupon he drove a spear through my body and brought me in! If I could be permitted to bid my wife good-by, I should die happy!"

"Do you speak German?" asked the Caliph compassionately.

"Not I, oh great Caliph! but my people at home speak German!"

Thereupon the Caliph showed him a letter which he had written to him, but which he refused to give up, lest it come into the hands of the scoffers in the market places, and ordered that his head be cut off around the waist as an evidence of the Caliph's appreciation of him.

The great commander again complimented Bedridden Ali upon the excellence of his guard-house and warned him to look out for any unbelievers who might rise up in the town and by turning up the light and upsetting the Caliph's cabinet show that the whole business was composed of one medium and several masks.

Card from a Man Under Sentence of Death.

To the Editor of the New York Sun:

SIR—I will hear next Monday whether the Court of Appeals will grant me a new trial. Should I be denied a new trial (which is very likly), then the death watch will be put on me again, and the Tombs will be overrun with reporters, I suppose, every one of whom will put me to the following questions, viz.: How do you feel? How's your appetite, and what did you have for breakfast? Would you wish the Governor to commute your sentence? Have you made you peace with God? To save the *Sun* reporter the time and trouble of interviewing me, I will give him my answers to these questions, in these letters: 1st. I feel good, bully—a man always does when he is going to be hanged. 2d. No, I would rather not have my sentence commuted. 3d. Having no work to do, and never getting a breath of fresh air, I never have, consequently, much of an appetite. All that I usually get for breakfast, besides coffee, is an omelette, three hard-boiled or fried eggs, ham and eggs, liver and bacon, and mutton chops. 4th. As to whether I have made my peace with God, I will simply say that that is nobody's business. Now, if the *Sun* reporter should make up his mind to visit me next week, let him beware of putting any of the above questions to me.

Yours truly. WILLIAM SINDRAM.

Elixir Vitæ for Women—Mrs. Lydia E Pinkham, 233 Western avenue, Lynn Mass., has made the discovery! Her Vegetable Compound is a positive cure for female complaints. A line addressed to this lady will elicit all necessary information.

GEN. STURGIS.

Another Old Soldier Heard From—A Protest that Should be Heeded.

To the Editor of the Cleveland Leader:

I have read with great interest and rising indignation the letters printed in the *Leader* at different times of late, concerning the battle of Guntown and Gen. S. D. Sturgis. For myself I want to say that I too was one of the victims of his blundering, drunken incompetency, on account of which I suffered with so many others the tortures of Andersonville and other prison hells of the South long afterwards, and was compelled to witness the dying agonies of my own younger brother and a brother of my wife, the one at Andersonville, and the other at Savannah, Ga. If there was ever a man who deserved punishment for leading brave men to useless slaughter, and then cowardly deserting them, Gen. Sturgis deserves that punishment and the infamy that ought to go with it.

The men of Sturgis's command went into that battle when they were not fit to fight at all. They had been worn out with double-quick marches, and scores of them to my certain knowledge were so terrible fatigued that they were not able to load their guns. To take them into battle in such condition, even had there been anything in the situation at all favorable, would have been cruelty that stopped but little short of treason. But to first exhaust men, and then send them into a death trap from which even fresh men could not have escaped, passed the bounds of both cruelty and imbecility, and in my judgment became actual treason. I do not hesitate to say that S. D. Sturgis was on this occasion, a traitor, no matter whether it was drunkenness, imbecility or absolute disloyalty. that made him such. His appointment to command the Soldiers' Home at Washington is a bitter disgrace to the country, and an insult to every living soldier, and to the memory of every dead one whom he sacrificed at Guntown on the 10th day of June, 1864. As one of those, a soldier who loved his country and endured the hellish life of five different Rebel prisons on her behalf, and who loves her good name and honor still, I ask to join my protest with that of my comrades against the great outrage of Sturgis being where he now is, and in demanding that he yet be tried and punished for his treason and infamy. I am yours truly,

H. N. LAY,
Serg't Co. A. 72d O. V. I.

Clyde, February 17.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

Rose Eytinge Astonishes a Puppy.

Sacramento Bee.

Some time ago when Miss Rose Eytinge was a member of the Union Square Company, she was present in the audience at a matinee performance of some play in which she was not cast. Directly in front of her sat a pretty and well-dressed young girl and a loud, conceited and voluble young man. Unintentionally, Miss Eytinge overheard their conversation just as the young man mentioned her own name.

"Rose Eytinge! Why, I know her well," he exclaimed. "It is only a couple of hours ago since I was up at her house on Fifth avenue. She's got a beautiful place, elegantly furnished. There are not two rooms fixed alike. You never saw such pictures, such carpets, such silverware! Her piano is the handsomest in New York, sure. Then you ought to see her when she's out driving in the Central Park of an afternoon. Ponies! Well, you should see them! A team of blacks, with silver-mounted harness, and other fixings."

"You don't say so?" remarked the young girl, enviously.

"Oh, yes," said the young man. "I know the fellow who pays all her bills. He's a great friend of mine. In fact, I'm the only outsider admitted to her house."

This was more than Miss Eytinge could stand. Putting her face between the prattling pair, she said:

"Be kind enough, young lady, to look at me."

The young lady looked—and started.

"Do you know who I am?"

"You—are—are—Miss Eytinge," she stammered.

"I am. Is the creature at your side a relative of yours?"

"N-n-n-no!"

"Then take my advice, my dear young lady, and leave him at once; and when you are out of the theater, go somewhere to purify and fumigate yourself. The mere contact of such a Thing is poisonous."

The frightened girl hastily get up and, without a word, left her seat and her companion. The latter, crimson with shame and eyed with amazement by everybody else in the house, stood not upon the order of his going, but went at once—in an opposite direction.

PETROLEUM.

Men Who Have Grown Rich in the Business.

Buffalo Express.

Many of the rich petroleum brokers came from very humble beginnings. H. L. Foster, whose commissions have amounted to $60,000 a year, went to Oil City, Pa., six years ago, with $6 in his pocket. Dan Goelet, of Bradford, 10 years ago was a boot black and messenger boy. Five years ago he had saved money enough to speculate in oil. He developed nerve, endurance and daring, and to-day he is worth $500,000. J. J. Fisher, of Oil City, is probably the stiffest broker in the trade. He operates for Dr. Hostetter, of Pittsburgh, who carries hundreds of thousands of barrels of oil constantly, and for other capitalists. In the early days of oildom, Fisher's operations had as much influence on the trade as the Standard Oil Company's have to-day. Henry Lewis, of Oil City, is generally believed to be the buyer for the Standard Oil Company. When he bids for oil no one pays any attention to the bids of other parties. W. D. Archhold, of Titusville, was formerly a preacher. His brother, John D., of the Standard Oil Company, brought him into the business. His commissions have been $30,000 in three months.

Hams Classed as Cotton Goods.

New York Herald.

For making an ass of itself in respect to classification of imported goods the Customs Service of the United States has hitherto been without a rival among similar departments in Europe, but suddenly its proud pre-eminence becomes a thing of the past, and Germany snatches the long eared championship. Hereafter, it is said, American hams packed in canvas and sent to Germany are to be regarded and taxed as cotton goods; that they are not classified as 3,000 ton screw steamers, inasmuch as they are packed also in these, is probably due only to the fact that America is not allowed to make such casings in which to export her hams. The German mind has always been as mysterious and incomprehensive as the Keeley motor; search, therefore, for the cause of this extraordinary classification of the American ham would be as hopeless as an attempt to discover common sense in a Teutonic treatise on pure reason, were not the key to the puzzle presented by the German custom laws, which tax custon goods six and two-thirds times as much as hams. In other words, by declaring hams to be cotton goods, Germany declares herself to be a hog.

Reporting Society News.

From the New York Hour.

There is often a pretense of disgust on the part of society people that publicity should be given to their affairs, but this is generally all put on, and frequently the greatest pains are taken to secure the coveted newspaper notice. The description of the dress of a bride who was married in Grace Church not long ago appeared in a leading newspaper. The bride had written it herself. In fact, she revised the entire account of the wedding, as she happened to know a man on the paper, who obtained for her the copy at an early hour in the day.

Will He Resign Again?

Detroit Free Press.

If Mr. Conkling does not make a mistake of imagining himself Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, he will be more useful. Will he resign when the Chief Justice and a majority of his colleagues on the beach decide against him?

ASTHMA IN PIKE.

The Old Settler's Diagnosis of the Disease as It Takes Hold in the Hooppole Country.

Milford (Pa.) Correspondence New York Sun.

Some one from the Hooppole regions drove into Town the other day with a team of mules and a load of poles. He tied the mules to a tree-box, and went into the Crissman House bar-room to see how the thermometer stood. The breathing of one of the mules was a cross between a cracked dinner-horn and a clogged up blacksmith's bellows. Every time the mule caught a breath it humped up its back as if it was a cat with a chair on its tail.

"That mule acts to me," said the Sheriff, "as if it was threatened with the heaves."

"Heaves be golswizzled!" said the Old Settler. "That mule's got a giniwine case of the azmy, so you can make up your mind that it was worth somethin' when it was took, for the azmy don't tackle nothin' that ain't o' some account. That's one reason why azmy is so durn scarce in this yer neighborhood. They ain't no material fur it to work on."

Then said the Sheriff to the Old Settler:

"But you have the asthma yourself, old man. How's that?"

"Never had it a minit sence I have been in this Town! Never a minit. I don't think the azmy kin stan' the kind of rum a feller drinks here," said the Old Settler.

"An' talkin' o' azmy," he continued, "don't you know that the cussed thing knows jest what it's doin' of, jest the same as a human bein' does? Ye may think it's queer, but that's as true as a plumb bob, all the same. I kin give ye a leetle statement of all-wool facts to prove it. The wust I ever had the azmy—an' I usely have it more than bad—was down in Monroe County one Winter. I had it it straight that time, boys. It come to me warranted a yard and a quarter wide, fast colors, an' the remnant throwed in. One night, 'specially, it sot down on' me like a ton 'o lead. I was settin in my big chair, for I couldn't lay down no morens' a dead man could stand up. Thinks I, 'I'm gummed if I put up with this any longer.' I went to the bureau an' took out Old Belcher, which was my hoss pistol, that I allers keeps loaded up to the muzzle. Then I walks back to the chair.

"'I s'pose the ole woman'll feel pooty bad,' says I to myself, 'but patience has quit settin' on my monument any more, 'an I'm bound fur Jurdan's stormy banks, whether or no,' says I.

"I sot down, took a look at the old woman sleepin' away in the bed as if they wan't no such a t ing as azmy this side o' Greenland, and clapped the pistol to my head. Boys, quicker'n lightnin' could skin a saplin' that azmy was gone. I got kinder skeert, the change was so suddent. I dropped my pistol in my lap. Boys, I hope to live fur a thousan years, and have the azmy every minit of it, if that azmy didn't strike me agin, kerplunk, suddener that a catamount's spat. It druv me e'enamost crazy, an' I shoved the weepon 'ginst my head agin. 'Fore I could pull the trigger that azmy dug out as if it had partickler bizness round the corner. I took the pistol down an' riz up to see if I was a dreamin'. I hadn't more'n got on my feet 'fore the azmy hit me agin, and knocked me plumb back in the chair. Then I see plain 'nough that I wasn't dreamin' no more nor a deer ain't when thuz a couple houn's not more'n thirty jumps behind it. An' I ketched the idee o' the hull bizness at the same time. That infernal azmy knowed if I kiled myself it couldn't have no more fun with, me, an' so it jest quietly let up on me in time to stop my firin'.

"'Sobo!' says I. 'Here's a bully good way for me to kinder gti a leetle rest,' I says. 'I'll just keep that pistol clapped to my old cranium, and breathe like white folks the rest o' the night,' says I.

"'So I clapped Ole Belcher to my forrid, an' away went the azmy. But my arm got durn tired pooty soon, an' I had to let her drop. Then the azmy'd grab me an' slap'd go the pistol up agin. An' that's the way kept a goin' fur nigh on to three hours. Slap'd go the pistol to my ole head, an' away the azmy'd skip. Then down'd come the pistol, an' back'd come the azm with a whoop. It actually got so that the wheezes that I got rid of sounded jist like the azmy aughin' over the smokin' hot tandango it was havin' with me. Bimeby I got so cussed tired an' played out that I fell asleep. But the azm ydidn't enjoythat, an' had me back agin in less than 15 minutes. Then I says:

"Here goes, anyhow. I'll bust my wuthless ole conk of tain't for nothin' more'n to spite the infernal azmy," says I.

"So I pinted the pistol square 'twixt my eyes. But the azmy didn't mind it a bit, but kep' right on. 'That's funny,' thinks I. 'Mebbe it's gittin' tired,' I says. So I took the pistol down, made a big fuss a cockin' it, an' slammed it up agin my head oncet more. But the azmy took hold o' me harder'n ever, an' I whooped worse'n a Chucktowner on 'lection night with three glasses o' rum in him. An' I want to say right here somethin' that shows the durn cuteness and cussedness of that azmy o' mine. Two neighbors o' mine was a havin' the azmy right along the same time that I was a rasselin' with an' I found out arterwards that on this perticklar night they got dead shut of it 'bout 1 o'clock an' went to sleep like lambs. Now, don't you see, my azmy just went over an' fetched them two azmys 'round to help with the fun it was havin' 'long o' me, just as sure as two's into three oncet an' one to carry.

"Well, when Ole Belcher missed fire the second time, an' the azmy howled and an' yelled as if it were a Delaware raftman at a circus, I begun to git mad.

"'Dod blast your howlin' skin!' I says; 'I'll fix ye this time!' says I. An' I jammed the pistol clean into my left ear an' yanked the trigger agin. Belcher didn't go off, an' the azmy jist more'n flelled.

"I slammed the weapon down on the yoor. I was mad enough to eat it.

"'What in the name 'o the Great King is the matter with that pistol?' I hollered. 'Cause it never served me such a trick afore. That waked my ole woman up, an' she rubbed her eyes an' looked at me kinder innercent like.

"'What, Belcher?' she says. 'Oh,' says she, 'when you was sleepin' awhile ago,' she says, 'I see the pistol in yer hand,' says she, 'an bein' kinder feered it mowt go off an' hurt ye,' she says, 'I jest drawed the load,' says she.

"An' the durn azmy know'd it all the time," said the Old Settler, as he went in with the boys to the bar, and said he didn't mind if he did; "toler'ble hot, but not much sugar in it."

A Church Famous in Its Pastors.

The First Presbyterian Church of Newark was organized in 1667, yet has had only 14 pastors. The second, Abraham Pierson, jr., became President of Yale College, and it is claimed for him that he was virtually its founder. From 1738 to 1755 Aaron Burr, the father of Col. Aaron Burr, filled the pastorate. He founded Princeton College, which had its beginning in Newark. Mr. Burr was succeeded by Alexander McWhorter, who was a friend and adviser of Washington. The Rev. Dr. Jonathan F. Stearns has been pastor for 32 years. He was a classmate of Charles Sumner, and a frequent correspondent of his. Dr. Stearns is now feeble with age. On Tuesday evening his congregation voted, with his approval, to make him pastor emeritus, with an annual salary of $2,500.

Colonel by the Code.

Chicago Tribune.

I was in Kentucky lately, and was introduced to an old Bourbon who had the title of 'Colonel' before his name. After becoming a little acquainted, I finally ventured innocently to ask:

"On what side did you fight, Colonel, and gain your military rank?"

"I'm no d—d soldier. I wasn't in the wah at all, sah."

"You must excuse me, but I noticed your title of Colonel, and concluded you were in the war."

"No, sah. I'm a Colonel, by the Code, sah. If a man wings one man he is a Majah, by the Code, sah; and, if he wings two, he is a Colonel, by the Code, sah. I'm a Colonel, sah."

THE CHARGE OF THE HEAVY BRIGADE.*

BALAKLAVA, OCT 25, 1854

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

By Special Cable Dispatch to the New York Independent from London.

I.

> The charge of the gallant Three Hundred, the Heavy Brigade:
> Down the hill, down the hill, thousands of Russians,
> Thousands of horsemen drew to the valley—and stayed.
> For Scarlett and Scarlett's Three Hundred were riding by
> When the points of the Russian lances broke in on the sky;
> And he called "Left wheel into line!" and they wheeled and obeyed.
> Then he looked at the host that had halted, he knew not why,
> And he turned half round, and he bade his trumpeter sound
> "To the charge!" and he rode on ahead, as he waved his blade
> To the gallant Three Hundred, whose glory will never die,
> "Follow and up the hill!"
> Up the hill, up the hill followed the Heavy Brigade.

II.

> The trumpet, the gallop, the charge, and the might of the fight!
> Down the hill, slowly, thousands of Russians
> Drew to the valley, and halted at last on the hight
> With a wing pushed out to the left, and a wing to the right.
> But Scarlett was far on ahead, and he dashed up alone
> Through the great gray slope of men;
> And he whirled his saber, he held his own
> Like an Englishman there and then.
> And three that were nearest him followed with force,
> Wedged themselves in between horse and horse,
> Fought for their lives in the narrow gap they had made,
> Four amid thousands; and up the hill, up the hill
> Galloped the gallant Three Hundred, the Heavy Brigade.

III.

> Fell, like a cannon-shot,
> Burst, like a thunderbolt,
> Crashed, like a hurricane,
> Broke through the mass from below,
> Drove through the midst of the foe
> Plunged up and down, to and fro,
> Rode flashing blow upon blow,
> Brave Inniskillings and Greys.
> Whirling their sabers in circles of light,
> And some of us all in amaze,
> Who were held for a while from the fight
> And were only standing at gaze,
> When the dark-muffled Russian crowd
> Folded its wings from the left and the right
> And rolled them around like a cloud—
> Oh! mad for the charge and the battle were we
> When our own good red coats sank from sight,
> Like drops of blood in a dark gray sea;
> And we turned to each other, muttering all dismayed:
> "Lost are the gallant Three Hundred, the Heavy Brigade!"

IV.

> But they rode, like victors and lords,
> Through the forests of lances and swords;
> In the heart of the Russian hordes
> They rode, or they stood at bay;
> Struck with the sword-hand and slew;
> Down with the bridle-hand drew
> The foe from the saddle and threw
> Under foot there in the fray;
> Ranged like a storm, or stood like a rock
> In the wave of a stormy day;
> Till suddenly shock upon shock
> Staggered the mass from without;
> For our men galloped up with a cheer and a shout,
> And the Russians surged, and wavered and reeled
> Up the hill, up the hill, up the hill, out of the field,
> Over the brow and away.

V.

> Glory to each and to all, and the charge that they made!
> Glory to all the Three Hundred, the Heavy Brigade!

*The three hundred of the Heavy Brigade who made this famous charge were the Scots Greys and the second squadron of the Inniskillings, the remainder of the Heavy Brigade subsequently dashing up to their support. The three were Elliott, Scarlett's Aide-de-camp, who had been riding by his side, and the trumpeter, and Shegog, the orderly, who had been close behind him.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

"If I rest I rust," is a German proverb! "If I trust I bust," is the American version.—*Rochester Express.*

Sullivan, having proved his efficiency in "knocking down," will now go as a horse car conductor in Boston.—*Baltimore Every Saturday.*

It was very ungallant in the old bachelor who was told a certain lady had "one foot in the grave" to ask if there wasn't room for both feet.

The stroke of the Oxford University Crew weighs only 139 pounds, and is the lightest man who has ever filled that position in a race with Cambridge.

The brokers, or agents de change, at Paris, are limited by law to 60, and each member pays a caution money of $50,000, while the profits are so large that the seats sell at from $400,000 to $500,000. The agents de change are said to have made during the past year $10,000,000 in commissions.

Old Mr. Hazlett, of Oregon, thought he was going to die, and in order that his heirs should have nothing to quarrel over, he burned $22,000 in greenbacks. He didn't die, after all; and now, when the heirs see him sawing wood to earn his bread, they naturally feel that they are ahead of him.

Johnny wanted to go to the circus, and his father said: "Johnny, I'd rather you'd go to school and study, and maybe you'll be President some day." Said Johnny: "Father, there's about 1,000,000 boys in the United States, isn't there?" "Yes." "And every one of them stands a chance of being President?" "Yes." "Well, dad, I'll sell out my chance for a circus ticket."

An Interesting Steam Engine.

A venerable relic of the past engineering skill is in the Patent Office Museum, South Kensington, where it may be seen by the public. This is a specimen of Heslop's winding and pumping engine, a patent for which, numbered 1,700, was taken out in the year 1790. Heslop's engine, one of the immediate predecessors of James Watt's invention, was considered in the days of our great grandfathers to be an almost perfect machine, being superior to the atmospheric engine of Newcomer, even as improved by Smeaton. The present engine has been at work in the neighborhood of Whitehaven for 73 years, having been erected at Kell's pit for raising coal about 1795, afterward removed to Castlerigg pit, and thence to Wreath pit in 1837. At the latter place it not only lifted coal out of the mine, but worked a pump till last summer, when it was brought to London. The engine possesses two single-acting cylinders. On being admitted into the first or hot cylinder the steam raises the piston by pressure underneath, the return stroke being caused by the weight of the connecting rod and the momentum of the fly-wheel. The eduction valve being then open, the steam passes to the second or cold cylinder by way of a connecting pipe, which, being immersed in cold water, sufficiently condenses the steam. On the arrival of the cold piston at the top of its stroke, the vacuum is produced in the cold cylinder by the admission of a jet through an injection valve. Thus Heslop obtained advantages which were only eclipsed by those of the separate condenser, and individually he was perhaps to be pitied, inasmuch as the invention of Watt seems to have been the only thing which prevented his machine from becoming universally useful.—*Implement and Machinery Review.*

The Poor Indians.

Detroit Post and Tribune.

There is a new device, the most diabolical case that has yet been heard of, for driving the Indians from one of their reservations. It is a brass band, manned by Indians. Fourteen full-blooded Sioux, after a practice of only two months, are giving forth "Nancy Lee" and "Wearing of the Green" through 14 brazen tubes at the Sisseton Agency. It is calculated that one brass band of 14-Indian-power will clear the redskins, prairie dogs and all other animals endowed with sense of hearing, off from about 10,000 acres of land. Is there to be no limit to the persecution of the aborigines?

Very Refined.

Watertown Times.

Rev. Arthur Anniceseed of Utica, is a disciple of Wilde, and pronounced by his lady parishioners a very zephyr of poetic piety. His preaching is very delicate. Last Sunday he read a portion of sacred writ detailing a rehearsal of Jonah's submarine adventures. "We come now to Jonah," said Arthur, "who passed three days and three nights in the whale's—ahem—society."

Oscar's Brains Excel His Legs.

Louisville Commercial.

We regret to be compelled to remark that Mr. Wilde has more brains than legs. The architecture of his calves is absolutely bare and monotonous. They are not soulful. They are cold, bony and undeveloped. But there is very little, if any, discount on the quality of his head. He is a man of sense and very unusual capacity, who seems to be on what the English world calls a "bloomin' lark" over here.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE's endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial Departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

E. R. C., Buskirk's Bridge, writes: "In reply to T. S. F.'s problem, I would say the answer is 655,296 acres, and it takes 655,295 rails to enclose it."

J. J. H., Sassafras, Md.:
Where can I get all of "Nasby's" letters?
They will be published in book form. Watch the columns of the BLADE.

D. T. E., Cokeville, W. T.:
Will you please tell what interest James Gordon Bennett had in the "Jeanette?"
He is the owner of the vessel.

W. F., Lostan, Ill.:
Do you have the story of the "File of Infantrymen" in book form?
It has not been published in book form.

Blank, Fayette, O.: Address D. Appleton & Co., New York City. If they have not got the work they can tell you where it can be obtained. Enclose stamped envelope for reply.

B. F. Z., Laveter, Col.:
Will you please inform me who I can correspond with in regard to adopting orphan children?
Address Gen. P. S. Slevin, Toledo, O.

J. M. Tyler, Macey, Miami Co., Ind., writes: "Will some one of your many readers tell me where I can procure a machine for making a sewer-ditch, called by some a mole ditch? I refer to a cutter with a ball and chain attachment."

T. G. B. Tiffin, O.:
1. Can you give a recipe for making a good rubber cement for mending rubber boots and shoes? 2. What is the correct pronunciation of Guiteau?
1. We gave one a week or so ago. 2. Get-o.

Subscriber, Edwardsport, Ind.:
Will "Nasby in Exile" be published in book form? If so, when?
Yes. Due notice will be given in the BLADE when the book will be issued.

Reader, Coon Island:
1. Who is President of the Pennsylvania Rail road Company? 2. Who is Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington? 3. To what denomination does Henry Ward Beecher belong?
1. George B. Roberts. 2. George B. Loring, of Massachusetts. 3. Congregational.

J. E. F., Holgate, O.:
Have Boards of Education any authority for requiring pupils to be vaccinated, in cities or villages?
They have frequently exercised such authority, but there is no law for compulsory vaccination.

Old subscriber, Bushnell, Ill.:
Where can I get a map of Florida? Also general information pertaining to that State?
Write to H. A. Corley, Tallahasse, Fla. He is Commissioner of Immigration, and will gladly furnish all the information needed about the State.

W. M., Wheeling, W. Va.:
1. Where was the Revised Bible vised? 2. Is Mr. Locke in America?
1. The main body of the revisers did their work in London. 2. "Nasby" is in America at present. His son is in Europe.

C. R. B., Brooklyn, Luzerne Co., Pa.:
1. Has Congress passed a law for the issuing of postoffice orders less than $5? 2. What becomes of the postoffice orders after they are cancelled at the postoffice where payment is to be made?
1. Yes; any sum under $50. 2. They are returned to the Department at Washington.

Ignoramus, Galligher, O.:
Will you please inform us through your correspondents' column the length in miles of the canal that runs from Cleveland to Portsmouth?
Three hundred and nine miles. Trenton feeder, 3; Dresden cut, 2; Granville feeder, 6; and Columbus feeder, 11 miles.

J. H., Wauseon, O.:
Can you tell me what disposition is made of a soldier's pension who has been sent to the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, and from thence to the Insane Asylum at Washington?
It is probably paid to the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, for the benefit of the pensioner.

J. H. C., Hammondsville, O.:
1. Which is the greatest lumber market in the United States? 2. Which is the greatest grain market? 3. Cattle market?
1. Chicago. 2. Chicago receives the largest amount of all kinds direct from the producers. New York and Baltimore do the heaviest shipping. 3. New York.

E. S. H., Chetek, Wis.:
Please give me through the BLADE the fastest time made on any railroad in the United States, and the distance.
Fontaine engine No. 1 is said to have made 91 miles an hour, in a trial trip on the Canada Southern. We do not remember the distance.

G. H. M., Swanwick, Ill.:
1. Where can I get the book entitled "The Life of J. A. Garfield," and what will it cost? 2. What would it cost to send it to Ireland by mail?
1. There are several now being sold by subscription, prices ranging from $1.50 to $3.50. 2. Owing to the weight; two cents an ounce or fraction thereof.

S. O. L., Calais, O.:
Why will the firing of cannon on the banks of a river raise a drowned body?
It is not always successful. If the body has been long enough in the water to float, and is held at the bottom by any entanglements, the concussion occasioned by the firing might loosen it, in which event it would come to the surface.

C. S. P., Bucyrus, O.:
Please explain the word "banc," as used in the Guiteau case.
We some time since answered this at length. It means, in short, when the Federal Judges of the District meet together to pass on questions of law appealed from the different Courts—something like our District Courts.

A great many inquiries reach us in regard to pensions which should be addressed to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C. He is paid for answering such inquiries; is posted as to the laws, and it often rests with him to decide disputed points. More than this, Congress is constantly amending or attempting to amend the pension laws, so that one not on the ground can rarely keep posted.

J. L. McC., Lock Haven, Pa.:
Barnes' School History informs us that in the duel between Hamilton and Burr that Hamilton fell at the first fire, on the very spot where his eldest son had been killed shortly before, in the same manner. With whom did he fight and what was the cause of the duel?
We have been unable to find any particulars of the duel fought by the younger Hamilton. Perhaps some of our readers can throw light on the subject.

J. H. P., Ellsworth, Ia.:
1. Did our Government ever redeem any or all of the old Continental scrip, and in what year was the last redeemed? 2. What was Mrs. Lincoln's surname, and of what note were her family? 3. Can some one tell me where I can get stereoscopic views of Leadville, Pitken and Gunnison Cities, Colorado?
1. No. 2. Todd. Her family was prominent in Kentucky, one of her brothers being a Colonel in the Confederate army during the war of the Rebellion. 3. If there are any printed they would be found in prominent bookstores.

G. H. W., Saint John, Mich.:
1. What system of short-hand is the best, and the one most in use? 2. What system is the best for one to learn without a teacher, if any? 3. Can a person become competent without a teacher? 4. What is the average time in learning? 5. What is the average salary of reporters?
1-2. Pitman's. 3. Some can. 4. Depends on the learner—from six months to six years. 5. From $5 to $50 per week. We think we have answered these questions a dozen times, and receive on an average a dozen inquiries of the same import every month.

Old Soldier, Bull City, Kan.:
Will you please publish the song entitled "Spottsylvania." This is all I remember:
"The Twelfth of May, in '64,
And early in the morning,
The gallant boys of the Second Corps
Gave Early little warning."
If some one will send a copy, and it is not too long, it will be published.

H. K. S., Tiffin, O.:
1. Do passenger steamers run from Cincinnati to the mouth of the Ohio River, thence up the Mississippi River? If so, what is the fare from Cincinnati to Davenpor, Ia.? 2. Whose is the best history of Abraham Lincoln? 3. Has there ever been a history of the life of Hon. Oliver P. Morton and the life of Hon. Benjamin F. Wade?
1. A few steamers may, but it is not usual. The fare depends altogether upon the season of the year and the competition for passengers. 2. Cannot say. 3. Yes.

Subscriber, Lockridge, Ia.:
1. What is meant by the Peruvian Company? 2. How and in what way was Blaine connected with it? 3. Could a private citizen obtain the autograph of the assassin Guiteau direct from him? If so, what must he do to obtain the same?
1. A company formed to obtain possession of valuable mines in Peru. 2. Shipperd, the "President" of the Company, undertook to use Blaine, as Secretary of State, to bolster up his scheme; but Blaine refused to be used. 3. We believe the assassin furnishes his autograph on application. He probably expects something for it—say 25 or 50 cents.

W. H., New Maysville, Pa.:
1. Who was the first Pope? 2. When was he chosen? 3. Where can I get a good history of the Reformation written by a Catholic? 4. Has the District of Columbia a judiciary system? If so, please describe it?
1. St. Peter. 2. In 42. 3. Address D. & J. Sadlier, Publishers, New York City. 4. Yes. First, a Circuit Court; second, a District Court; third, an Orphan's Court; fourth, a Criminal Court. These must be recognized as United States Courts, because they are established by the laws of Congress, and their Judges appointed by the President and Senate.

J. B. S., Albany, Ill.:
I would like through the BLADE, an answer to the following: Where are the so-called "Horse Latitudes," and whence the name?
It is a name given by seamen to a bank or region of calms in the Atlantic Ocean, about the parallel of 30-35 degrees west. The name is said to be derived from the circumstance that vessels formerly bound from New England to the West Indies, with a deck load of horses, were often delayed in this calm belt of Cancer, and, for want of water, were obliged to throw the animals overboard.

Numerous inquiries come for information regarding the Yellowstone National Park. We have heretofore given as good a description of this "Northern Wonderland" as materials at hand afforded. There has recently been issued from the Government Printing Office the fifth annual report of the Superintendent, a pamphlet of about 80 pages, exclusive of the map, which contains a great deal of information. Those desiring it can probably obtain a copy by applying to their member of Congress.

N. J. S., Prattsville, N. Y.:
Give a description of the Alamo, together with a historical account of its use, etc.
The Alamo was a strong fort near San Antonio, in Texas, that in 1836, during the war for independence, was held by Col. W. B. Travis and 140 men against the army of Santa Anna, 4,000 strong, during a bombardment of 11 days. The fort was finally carried by storm, and the whole garrison, excepting a woman, a child and servant, put to death. Among those slain at the Alamo was the celebrated Col. Davy Crockett.

F. T. F., Colona:
Please state the relative number of prisoners who died in Southern and Northern prisons?
The exact number is not known. The returns kept in our War Department show that 220,000 Rebels in all were captured by our armies, of whom 26,436 died of wounds or of disease during their captivity; while of our men but 126,940 are there recorded as captured, of whom 22,576 died while prisoners. These latter numbers are of course far too low. Probably the aggregate o Union soldiers captured was little less than 200,000, of whom those who died in captivity can hardly have fallen short of 40,000.

Inquirer, Lima, O.:
1. How long does a foreigner have to reside in the State of Indiana before he can vote? 2. If a foreigner gains a citizenship in Indiana in one year, (as is generally supposed) will that hold good in Ohio, providing he is in Ohio a year before voting?
1. The election laws of Indiana provide that every citizen of the United States who is native born, and has resided in the State six months preceding the election, or if of foreign birth of the age of 21 years who shall have resided in the United States one year, and in the State six months preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen, shall be entitled to vote. 2. No.

H. J. D., Delta, O.:
Please enumerate the seven wonders of the world.
This is a question that comes about seven times a week, and we think has been answered seven times within the last two years. But here it is again, according to Webster (good authority on everything but spelling): 1. The Pyramids of Egypt; 2. The Pharos of Alexandria; 3. The walls and hanging garden of Babylon; 4. The temple of Diana at Ephesus; 5. The statue of the Olympian Jupiter; 6. The Mausoleum of Artemisia; 7. The Colossus of Rhodes. The eighth and greatest wonder of the world is why a beautiful young lady should make a fright of herself by "banging" her hair.

T. N., Lester, Mich.:
Please give a sketch in the BLADE of the earliest information you have of London, England.
Trinobantum, or the Town of the Trinobantes was probably the name of London at the time of the Roman invasion. It was afterwards walled in, and became a Roman colony and a place of great trade. It was the capital of the East Saxons, and made a Bishop's See in 610. In 804 it became the capital of England, under Alfred the Great, and obtained its first charter from William the Conquerer. The Mayor is now granted the Lordship of Finsbury, whence he obtains the title of Lord Mayor; income £10,000 a year. It is computed that in 24 hours 170,000 persons and 20,000 vehicles cross London bridge.

W. P. H., Medley, W. Va.:
1. Who was President of Harvard College during the year 1775, and what was the limit of his term of service? 2. Who was the Whig candidate for Vice President in the Presidential campaign of 1844? 3. Do you think the invention of the cotton gin relative to some of the remote causes of the late civil war in the United States or not? If so, to what extent?
1. Samuel Langdon—from 1774 to 1780. 2. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey. He ran with Henry Clay at the head of the ticket. The present Secretary of State is his nephew. He died April 12, 1862. 3. The cotton gin might have been one of the "remote" causes of the late civil war, as its invention and use added materially to the value of the cotton-growing lands. Could give no opinion as to what extent it influenced the rebellion.

D. P. D., Orion, Wis.:
1. Which State, Kentucky, Maine or Indiana, expends the most for schools? 2. How many illiterates are there in each State. 3. What are the Aleutian Islands noted for, and how governed? 4. Have the Dry Tortugas any population?
1. Indiana. 2. Kentucky, 249,567; Maine, 13,486; Indiana, 76,634. These figures are from the census of 1870. 3. They are generally mountainous, often volcanic, and lie in both hemispheres. The people are an inoffensive race, apparently allied in stock to the Esquimaux, and are members of the Greek Church. The Alaska portion is governed by United States officials; the other portion is under Russian government. 4. Fort Jefferson is situated on Bush or Garden Key one of the islands, and there is also a lighthouse.

T. J. K., Ticome, Ia.:
Please tell us, through your columns, how far it is through the City of London, England?
Extending on the north from Hampstead, Highgate and Stoke Newington, to Tooting, Streatham, Noorwood and Sydenham, on the south, and on the west, from Kilbourn, Hammersmith and Putney, to Bow, Poplar, Woolwich and Eltham, on the east, the entire length of London, north of the Thames, is about 10½ miles; south of the Thames, 16 miles; breadth, 10½ miles; circumference, 60 miles. The area above indicated is intersected south of its center from west to east by the Thames, which has a tortuous course through it from Hammersmith to Woolwich, nearly three-fourths of the entire population residing on its north side.

J. G., Boody Ill.:
1. Who is responsible for money lost when sent in registered letters, if the Postoffice Department is not? 2. What officer has the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia, since I understand it has no Governor, and where are the laws made for it? 3. I would like to have a description of the vessel Great Eastern?
1. Money in a registered letter is at the risk of the sender, unless the party to whom the money is sent authorizes it to be sent in that manner. 2. There are Commissioners appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The District is under the special care of Congress, and that body may be said to be its Legislature, although it has no representative in it. Its form of government is liable to be changed at any time, at the caprice of the majority in Congress. It has not been many years since it had a Legislature, etc. 3. We have repeatedly describe the vessel, and prefer to wait a few months before reprinting the same matter.

Some of our readers will doubtless recollect the correspondence relative to the manner in which chocolate is prepared. Now here comes another correspondent, W. J. Y., of Scotch Rid, attended by Speaker Keifer, Justice Field, Sec. Kirkwood, Postmaster-Gen. Howe and other public characters.

An appropriation of $85,000 is before Congress to enable men of science to take critical observations during the transit of Venus next year.

Gen. Sturgis, of the Soldier's Home, who gets some hard raps in the BLADE, denies that he is under investigation by the Senate Committee. He says it is his predecessor that they are after. He also denies the statement that the soldiers want him removed.

The Star Route people are getting a good deal of attention from the Grand Jury.

An appropriation of $100,000 has been made to furnish relief, through rations, to the flood sufferers in the Valley of the Mississippi. BUCKEYE.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

The Lenten Season—Taste in Dress—Nightmare Toilets—India Foulards—New Woolen Goods—Dainty Aprons—Care of Black Garments—Other Matters of Interest.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

BOSTON, March 1, 1882.

We are now in the midst of the Lenten season. The devotedly devout are no doubt paying due deference to the services. Notwithstanding society observes, or affects to observe it, the theaters and other places of amusement continue to be well patronized, if not by the habitues, by those who are equally appreciative, more demonstrative, but who make less pretentions to religious fervor. Our Sunday morning papers are filled with theatrical advertisements and notices.

While it is presumed that our minds should be on other subjects at this season, we cannot forget that Easter is coming, and what man, woman or child is there in the civilized world who does not insist on having something new at Easter?

Recognizing this fact, I know I shall be pardoned if during the Lenten season I still continue my hints on fashion and dress.

TASTE IN DRESS.

It should be the ambition of every woman to look as well as she can. It is a duty she owes both to herself and society. It is not necessary in order to look well to be always dressed in costly attire, neither is it essential that a large amount of money be expended on dress. There are those who have bottomless purses and who can change with every fashion, but to those who are obliged to economize there are two good maxims: "buy of good quality" and "never throw anything away." Select style and color suited to figure and complexion. In choosing materials neatness and taste is more to be desired than show.

NIGHTMARE TOILETTES.

According to a London paper we are threatened with all sorts of horrors for Spring wear. Huge patterns are in preparation for the new sateens and cretonnes. Cats catching mice, pug dogs, foxes and horses' heads are said to be among the objects threatened to enliven the Spring materials; just imagine the dressmakers trying to arrange these breadths without causing frightful effects. It is to be hoped that our American ladies with their usual good taste will leave these styles of goods to their English cousins.

INDIA FOULARDS.

India foulard decorated with birds is among the Spring importations; it comes in lengths suitable for dress patterns. Each piece has groups of birds to decorate the skirt and a border of birds and flowers or of bird cages.

NEW WOOLEN GOODS.

In the new woolen goods the appearance of being hand embroidered is given them by machine work. The polka dots, moons, blocks and stars are brocaded by machine, and the strips of embroidery that comes on the selvedges of the goods for trimming is all done by machinery. Cheviots are shown in grounds of grave colors with bright figures. Nun's veiling, which is the choicest wool goods for Summer, is found with embroidered figures of contrasting colors, as salmon on navy blue, red on blue, light blue on dark blue, salmon on bronze, and white on blue. Nun's veiling is seen also beautifully wrought near the selvedge in Kensington work of self color, or with Maduro work of the color of the goods, or in colors showing lilies, sunflowers, autumn leaves, forget-me-nots, pansies, or rose buds, in the borders.

Striped woolen goods which come for Spring suits, are accompanied by other goods, brightened by groups of narrow stripes in gay colors. These will be made in combination dresses, and, if a person has a little taste, very pretty costumes can be made from these goods.

Surah satin with pretty borders can be bought this Spring for $1.50 a yard, and surah silk for $1 a yard. These make pretty yet not very expensive dresses.

A fine cotton crape cloth is imported in navy blue, black, brown, garnet, green, sky-blue, rose color, white and cream. A pretty design given for making a costume of this material is for the skirt, two wide flounces laid in kilt plaits, each flounce headed by a wide embroidered band wrought in silk with a wreath of roses, flowers, leaves and buds in bright colors. The overdress should be short and wrinkled in front and drawn back on the tournure and left to fall long at the back, reaching nearly to the edge of the skirt. The waist is to be trimmed with embroidery; the sleeves should fit closely in order to wear the long, wrinkled mousquetaire gloves.

Some of the sateens that have the ground covered with bright flowers are made with bright pleatings of a contrasting color placed beneath the edge of the skirt draperies which make them still more brilliant. An almost transparent woolen stuff with raw silk figures in odd designs is shown for Summer costumes. The material is cool and will drape gracefully.

A pretty evening dress is of blue cashmere with silver embroidery. The long train is cut in points with plaited insertions of silk between the points. The overdress is cut in the Greek style and embroidered in silver on the edge. The waist is cut open and pointed in the neck, and filled in with a chemisette of embroidered surah. The drapery of the skirt is held in place by a silver chord and tassal. The embroidery was designed and executed by the person who is to wear it. A design was first drawn on the edge of the overskirt and the pattern was then worked with a fine silver thread. The embroidery for dresses can be easily done at home. If one does not wish or cannot work upon the dress material a pattern or design can be stamped on some thin material matching the dress, then work over the lines by silver or gold thread, braid, cord, or beads. These embroideries can often be done with the sewing machine in silk and then filled in with beads of any description desired. Tabliers, plastrons, and many styles of dress trimmings can be made quite inexpensive by those who have the time and taste.

Many silk, velvet or satin dresses are made with long trains. The skirts are entirely plain. Lace is used to trim the corsage, the sleeves are either finished with lace ruffles or turn-over cuffs of lace, matching corsage trimming.

One of the latest freaks of fashion was exhibited recently by a fascinating Parisian actress, who wore a toilet of light-colored Sicilienne, embroidered with life-sized cats arranged around the skirt. The bodice was plain, with paniers; at the back the material was so draped that two tabbies came face to face, and seemed to be ready for combat. No doubt the wearer was successful in creating a sensation.

In reading an account of a fancy dress ball in Paris two novel characters appeared; I will give them. A young married couple dressed as a cock and hen, the former in a bright yellow coat, a jabot of white feathers, knee breeches of fawn brown feathers, silk stockings, black shoes, and a field marshal's hat, with a cock's crest in golden feathers. The hen was in white satin covered in snowy white down feathers, plush bodice, feather paniers made to resemble wings, and turned up at the back with the most ridiculous tail. She carried a tiny basket of golden eggs. Methinks silver eggs would have been much more appropriate.

DAINTY APRONS.

As church entertainments and fairs are now in order, and as those in attendance usually desire dainty little aprons, I give a description of a few recently worn by the young ladies who had charge of the refreshment table at one of these entertainments. One was of plain ecru muslin, trimmed with two ruffles of ecru Spanish lace; another, a white, dotted muslin, with a ruffle edged with Valenciennes lace; another, a plain muslin, with puffs of lace, through which was drawn bright ribbon; another, a plain muslin, with two fluted ruffles of the same, headed by black velvet; another, a muslin, with insertion puff over bright ribbon, and still another was of plain white linen with broad hem and a vine above wrought in outline with bright colors. There were other styles worn, in silk, satin and velvet, pongee, with embroideries in bright colors, black silks or satins trimmed with ruffles of white or black laces, also colored silks with deep muslin flounces put on in plaits.

In aprons made of washing materials with bright embroideries as well as with towels that have bright borders, great care should be taken in washing them so as to preserve the colors. They should never be boiled or allowed to lie in very hot water. A gentle rubbing in two suds and thoroughly rinse first in warm, and then in cold water is all that is required unless they are used until they are so much soiled (which is no economy) that they need a hard rubbing

Delayed Subscriptions.

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Will Philo Hayes, of Miles City, give his full postoffice address, and the matter in reference to check No. 786 will be looked up.

Letter containing $1.25, signed Andrew Walther, no postoffice, County or State.

If A. Phillips will give his full postoffice address the matter of extension of time from January 3, 1882, will be attended to.

If F. H. McClusky, of Doniphan County, Kan., will give his full address, his complaint will be rectified.

If Mrs. E. LeBallister, of Stanwood, will give her full address, the proper credit will be given on her subscription.

Letter containing 30c, signed George M. Meyers, no order, postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing 25c, dated at Lake City, Ks., book called "Me" wanted, no name signed to letter.

Letter from Oxford, Ind., signed A. R. Gwin, orders the BLADE for Nelson Cox, but contained no money.

If Mrs. I. Shoemaker, box 19, will give her full address we will do all we can to help the matter.

If Jared R. Johnson will give his full postoffice address the back numbers will be sent.

Letter containing $1.25, dated at Brighton, no County or State, to pay for BLADE for A. Milhrem, signed by J. E. Lytle.

Letter containing 59c, for sample copies sent by Rev. N. Gilbert, no postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing 20c, signed by Andrew Cabie, no postoffice, County or State.

If Harry L. Lanphear will give his full postoffice address the error will be corrected.

Letter containing $1.25, dated at Granteville, no County or State, signed W. H. Howe.

If James H. Haskins, Montrose, will give his full postoffice address, the change will be made.

Letter containing $1.25, signed "O. K.," no Postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing $1.25, dated at Lafayette, no County or State, signed S. A. Bradley.

Letter containing $1.25, dated at Pittsfield, no County or State, and no signature.

THE NIHILISTS.

Passing Sentence—A Woman to be Hanged—An Informer Struck by a Fellow-Prisoner.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 2.—Just before the Nihilist prisoners were sentenced, Klyetotschnikoff struck Merkuloff, who testified against several of the others in the hope of escaping sentence of death, saying "take that for your fellow-prisoners." It is reported the sentence of death will be commuted to penal servitude. The prisoners sentenced to be hanged are the woman Lebedeva and Michaeloff Kolodkewitch, Trigonia, Baraniakoff, Hanoff, Kivetotschnikoff, Isnieff, Emilianoff and Merkuloff, all of whom were convicted of complicity in the assassination of the Czar. The rest were sentenced to indefinite terms of penal servitude, except Lustig, whose term is four years.

The addresses of the counsel for the prisoners were excellent. Alexandroff, the well known counsel for Vera Sassulitich, defended Amilianoff in a brilliant address. He said the prisoners were honorable and respectable, but in a certain respect diseased. He felt if only regicide were the fruits of their brains, he and many others would fully share them. He said he was bound to bear witness that no torture had been practiced to extort confessions from Amelianoff, but complained of the hateful system of conducting preliminary examinations in political cases by the gend'armes.

The President, interrupting, remarked that the assistant Prosecutor General was present at these examinations.

Alexandroff replied that the Prosecutor was probably hand in glove with the gend'armes.

A GOOD THING.—It is splendid! "Why, sir, one Winter I had my feet frozen while out cutting timber in the woods. When I came home, in taking off my shoes and stockings the skin and toe-nails came off along with them. The only relief I could get after trying various antidotes, was in bathing them with POND'S EXTRACT. It is a splendid remedy, good for man or beast." So spake a farmer, one day, when in our office. He spoke from experience, as many thousands of others COULD and DO speak who have used the Extract. Only be sure in buying it, that you get the GENUINE ARTICLE. Take no imitation.

THE CHINESE.

Official Action at San Francisco—The Chinese Pouring into the Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, Mayor Blake read a message on the Chinese question, recommending that the Board adopt resolutions in positive, dignified language, expressing the evils wrought by Chinese immigration, and urging its suppression. The Board adopted resolutions endorsing the message and approving the action of the Congressional delegation regarding Chinese measures.

Arrangements are going forward actively for the mass meeting to-morrow.

It is reported that 40,000 tickets have been issued at Hong Kong, to be used immediately after the passage of the anti-Chinese bill by Chinese intending to immigrate to the United States. It is stated on positive authority that the recent unusual influx of Chinese is not due to importations by railroad contractors, but to the action of the Chinese Six Companies. Chinese to work on the Western Division of the Canada Pacific have been contracted for, but will be shipped direct from China to Victoria.

Democratic Bolt in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 28.—The Democrats who were in the Union Army or who were of Union sentiments during the war, besides those who are against the present recognized Democratic organization of the State, as represented in the State Convention at Frankfort, January 11, met in mass convention to-night at Masonic Temple, this city. They adopted a preamble, resolutions and a platform, and ratified the late nomination of Col. R. Y. Jacob, candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. The meeting was addressed by Col. J. H. McHenry, Col. R. Y. Jacobs, Col. Jacob S. Galladay, Col. Mark Mundy, Maj. Kinney and Capt. Mike Boland. The audience was large and quite enthusiastic, and many of them are confidently predicting success for their ticket in August.

A Picture Worth Beholding.

Hanging between two small windows, and catching the light from a larger one opposite, in one of the offices of the Adams Express Company, at 59 Broadway, New York—the office occupied by Mr. W. H. Hall, head of the delivery department—is a plainly finished but neatly framed chromo about 2½ by 3 feet in size, which is looked upon by hundreds of people daily, on many of whom it has a wonderful and salutary effect. It represents a flight of half a dozen rough stone steps leading from the swarded bank of a placid lake to a little rustic temple set in the rugged side of the mountain which rises in stupendous proportions in the background, all covered with a rank, luxuriant growth of foliage in brush and tree. In the open door of this little temple stands a half concealed figure, with an arm and hand extended, holding forth a small, dimly defined package, while seated on the sward at the foot of the steps is an aged pilgrim, barefooted, lame and decrepid, bears a staff in one hand, and in the other holds before his dim eyes a small bottle, whose label he eagerly scans. This label bears the words "St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy." Simple as this little chromo appears in its unostentatious position, it has an influence which it would be difficult to estimate. "It is to that picture and the persuasions of Mr. Hall," said Mr. Edward J. Douglass, a gentleman connected with Mr. Hall's department, "that I owe my present ability to perform my work. Some weeks ago I was violently attacked with sciatic rheumatism, and hour by hour I grew worse, and nothing my family or the doctor could do gave any relief. I began to think in a few days that my case was hopeless and that I was doomed to be an invalid and helpless cripple for life. But at last I thought of that picture which I had so often looked at with but little interest, and then Mr. Hall came to my bedside, and telling me how St. Jacobs Oil had cured him of a worse and longer standing case than mine, urged me to use the same remedy. I did so that very night, directing my wife not to spare it, but to apply it thoroughly according to directions. This she did with a large piece of flannel cloth saturated with the Oil, and then bound the cloth to the affected parts. The next morning I was free from pain, and although a little sore in the hip, was able to dress myself, and the next day resumed my duties in the office as sound as a dollar. Here I am now in full health and strength, having had no touch of rheumatism or other pain since. Whenever I see one of our drivers or any other person who shows any symptoms of lameness or stiffness, I point him to the picture in Mr. Hall's office, and then direct him to go for St. Jacobs Oil at once."—*N. Y. Evening Telegram.*

TRUNK LINES.

Decision of the Executive Committee—No More Time Contracts.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The Joint Executive Committee of Eastern and Western railroads met again to-day and decided on a division of traffic to be made from the principal Cities in the West, and that it shall not only include terminal lines, but also connections to trunk lines. That the general freight agents of each road upon which traffic originates will be held strictly responsible for the maintenance of rates and that nobody else shall have power to make rates except general freight agents. This latter clause is agreed upon in order to concentrate the rate fixing power upon a responsible officer of the road. The committee also agreed that all authority to vary from rates or meet reduced rates of competing lines shall be absolutely withdrawn from the line or soliciting agent. The general freight agents are to be the only persons vested with the rate making power. A joint agent will be appointed at all points where any division traffic is made and all line or soliciting agents instead of being subject to each line as heretofore. No rebate or drawback voucher shall be paid that has the effect of giving a lower rate to one shipper than to his competitor. No time contracts will be made under any circumstances. All existing time contracts will be abrogated, and a division of passenger traffic shall be made between Western roads on the same plan as that existing between trunk lines.

Decline of Man.

Impotency of mind, limb, or vital function, nervous weakness, sexual debility, &c. cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. At Druggist. Depot, Walding, Kinnan & Co., Toledo, O.

"OPTIONS."

Another Decision that an "Option" Note Is Void—This Time in Detroit.

DETROIT, March 2.—A suit involving the question of liability for grain gambling debts was decided in the Circuit Court of this city yesterday. The facts showed that a note for $4,000 had been given in settlement of margins in several wheat transactions. This note had been transferred to the bank and paid just before maturing by plaintiff in this case, who was the father of one of the partners of the firm to whom the note was originally given. The Supreme Court of Michigan has decided that where a contract was made between parties, based on the rise and fall of a given commodity, without any intention to deliver the article, and mutually so understood, then the law considers it a gambling contract, and will not aid parties to enforce it. Under the state of facts presented, the Circuit Judge charged that it being understood that the firm to whom the note was made originally payable transferred it to the bank for value without notice before maturity, the bank became the bona fide holders and received it free from all taint. The Judge further charged that if the jury believed that plaintiff purchased this note of the bank, they must find a verdict for him, even though he knew that the consideration was illegal. The jury nevertheless returned a verdict for defendant. In answer to special questions submitted to them, the jury found that plaintiff in this case knew that the note was given for illegal consideration when he took it, and that he took up and paid the note a few days before it fell due, and they were not satisfied that he was the owner of the note. The case has been hotly contested, and has excited much interest among business men.

If you have any skin diseases or diseases of the hair or scalp, any itching or discolorations, sun burns, freckles, pimples, rough or dry harsh skin, you have in Dr. C. W. Benson's Skin Cure a sure, perfect and elegant remedy. Sold by all druggists.

THE ZUNIS.

A Delegation on the Way to Plymouth Rock to Perform an Ancient Religious Ceremony.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 1.—F. H. Cushing, of the Ethnological Bureau of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, was in the City yesterday, accompanied by six chiefs of the agricultural and pastoral tribe of Pueblo Indians, located in Western New Mexico, about 35 miles south of the line of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, and known as the Zunis. He is en route to Washington and Boston by way Chicago, the object of his trip being to enable the Zunis, who have a civilization similar to the ancient Toltec and Aztec, to perform a religious ceremony, which can only be performed at the ocean. The ceremony, in minutest detail, has been handed down from the past by tradition, but so old is it that not even their traditions say when it was last performed. An interesting scientific problem is when these people were on the shore of the ocean, and where. The ceremony will probably be performed at Plymouth Rock. Mr. Cushing has been adopted into the tribe, and the highest religious order, and taken part in this ceremony. The Zunis are an agricultural people, and have reached the highest success in that industry, as well as in horticulture, and have large herds and flocks. One of the objects of this trip is to secure an enlargement of their grazing ranges. Mr. Cushing has discovered a rich and fruitful field for ethnologists, and scientists in the East are waiting the result of his trip with great interest.

Coughs.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" will allay irritation which induces coughing, giving oftentimes immediate relief in Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness and Consumptive and Asthmatic Complaints.

The Chinese Must Go.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—In view of the enthusiasm pervading all classes of people of California and the general anxiety felt by people of the Pacific Coast for the prompt action on the bill now before Congress restricting Chinese immigration, Gov. Perkins has declared his intention to make Saturday, March 4, a legal holiday, and on that day a monster anti-Chinese mass-meeting will be held in San Francisco, and similar demonstrations throughout the State in support of the bill. Telegrams have been sent to the Governors of Oregon and Nevada requesting them to take such steps as they deem expedient.

For a cough or sore throat, the best medicine is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

SKIN DISEASES CURED

By Dr. FRAZIER'S Magic Ointment. Cures as if by magic, Pimples, Black Heads or Grubs, Blotches and Eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear, healthy and beautiful. Also cures Itch, Barber's Itch, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Ringworm, Scald Head, Chapped Hands, Sore Nipples, Sore Lips, old obstinate Ulcers and Sores, etc.

SKIN DISEASES.

F. Drake, Esq., Cleveland, O., suffered beyond all description from a skin disease which appeared on his hands, head and face, and nearly destroyed his eyes. The most careful doctoring failed to help him, and after all had failed he used Dr. FRAZIER'S MAGIC OINTMENT and was cured by a few applications.

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For Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is a sure cure. Price, $1.00, by mail. For sale by Druggists.

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THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time
PERFECTLY CURED.
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Can be sent by mail.
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Is Warranted to Cure
ECZEMA, TETTERS, HUMORS, INFLAMMATION, MILK CRUST, ALL ROUGH SCALY ERUPTIONS, DISEASES OF HAIR AND SCALP, SCROFULA ULCERS, PIMPLES and TENDER ITCHINGS on all parts of the body. It makes the skin white, soft and smooth; removes tan and freckles, and is the BEST toilet dressing in THE WORLD. Elegantly put up, two bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment.
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It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

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It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

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2d—Its drawings are fair.

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1 Prize........$30,000 | 100 Prizes, $100 each, $10,000
1 Prize........10,000 | 200 Prizes, 50 each, 10,000
1 Prize........5,000 | 600 Prizes, 20 each, 12,000
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10 Prizes, $1,000 each, 10,000
20 Prizes, 500 each, 10,000
9 Prizes, $300 each, Approximation Prizes.. $ 2,700
9 Prizes, 200 each, " " .. 1,800
9 Prizes, 100 each, " " .. 900

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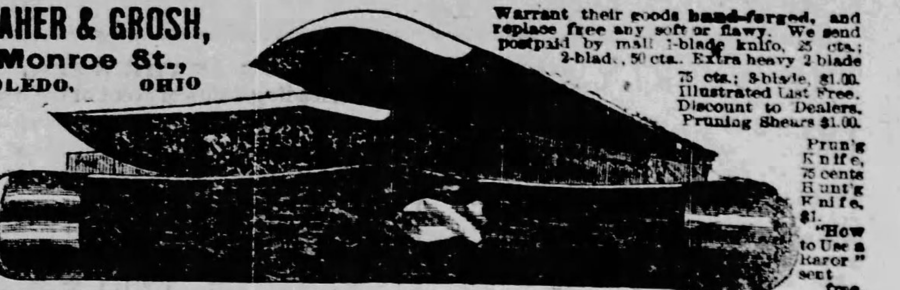

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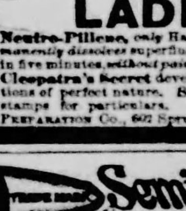

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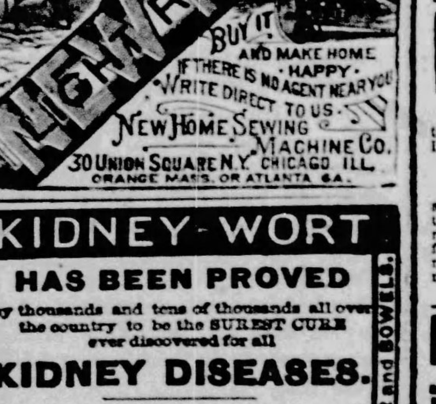

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JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, MARCH 9.

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THE TOLEDO BLADE.

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Circulation this Week, 83,000

TO ADVERTISERS.

We shall issue an edition of 100,000 copies of the WEEKLY BLADE on April 6th. It will be a most excellent number for advertisers. Orders for advertising, with copy, for that issue, must reach us by March 30th. Term, 50 cents per line, or $7.00 per inch. Cash must accompany orders from parties not having an open account with us. The WEEKLY BLADE is the best general advertising medium in the United States

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE BLADE.

We request every friend of the BLADE to send us the names and address of at least 10 people who do not take the great Weekly. We want them within three weeks, and the more we get the better we shall like it.

A postal card will do. The BLADE appears in a complete new dress this week, and it will be the best, as it is now the largest and cheapest Weekly published.

Send us the names of your friends. We want them all and will do them good.

"THRONE AND SCAFFOLD."

April 6 has finally been determined upon as the date upon which we will begin the publication of this wonderfully interesting story, from the pen of ERNEST WARREN, the distinguished English novelist. No more brilliant bit of historiographing has ever appeared in any periodical than this, and we anticipate that it will find a favor with our readers that has never been surpassed.

MR. LOCKE'S LETTER.

Mr. LOCKE's letter this week deals with Lake Lucerne, Zurich, and the story of WILLIAM TELL. All these are treated in a lively, picturesque, fascinating way, and contribute vastly to the interest of the whole paper.

MR REDPATH'S LETTER.

Mr. JAMES REDPATH this week continues his description of the methods and practices on the estate of Lord LEITRIM. The story is one of thrilling interest, and has the immense advantage of innate evidences of being only too true. It will be found on the 5th page.

THE GREAT PYRAMID

The third of Col. J. RALSTON SKINNER's articles on the Great Pyramid treats of the meaning of the erection of that immense monument of human skill and labor, and its relations to weights, measures and other important human interests.

In time of East Wind's cruel sway,
Will He the rough wind's fierceness stay.
Isaiah 27-8.

SEND in the names of your friends, that we may send them a specimen copy of the WEEKLY BLADE.

IT is being made more difficult every day in Washington for the Republicans to carry Ohio this Fall.

IT is estimated that the State of Louisiana contains 80,000,000,000 feet of good lumber, more than twice as much as Michigan.

THE Elmira *Free-Press* plaintively asks its fellow Democrats "what shall we do to be saved?" We don't know. What is the use of saving you, any way?

CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER, whose antics during the electoral count of 1876 brought him to notice as one of the most talented contortionists in the Democratic party, has written a letter advocating the separation of Ireland from England. How this will shake the integrity of the British Empire to its foundation stone.

IN his message to the Legislature of that Territory, Gov. HOYT of Wyoming speaks as follows in relation to Woman Suffrage: "Elsewhere, objectors persist in calling this honorable statute of ours an 'experiment.' We know that it is not; that under it we have better laws, better officers, better morals, and a higher social condition in general, than could otherwise exist; that not one of the predicted evils, such as loss of native delicacy and disturbance of home relations, has followed in its train; that the great body of our women, and the best of them, have accepted the elective franchise of as a precious boon, and exercise it as a patriotic duty; in a word, that, after 12 years of happy experience, Woman Suffrage is so thoroughly rooted and established in the minds and hearts of this people, that, among them all, no voice is ever uplifted in protest against or in question of it.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE leading political event of the week, was the confirmation of the appointment of ex-Sen. CONKLING as a Justice of the Supreme Court, and his declination of the same. The confirmation was secured by a bare majority of the Senate—39 votes, or one more than half the whole number, being cast for him. Twelve were cast against him, of which four were Republican. The remaining 25 Senators either were absent, or did as he proposed to do when STANLEY MATTHEWS's nomination was before that body—"went into the cloak-room and held their noses." It is a very unpleasant coincidence for him that he was confirmed by exactly the same vote as his special aversion—STANLEY MATTHEWS—was. Mr. CONKLING acted characteristically in regard to the confirmation. He maintained a sullen silence for 10 days, and then sent a message declining the appointment. The reason alleged for this is that he can not afford to relinquish a law practice worth $40,000 a year to accept a place worth but $10,000. This is generally regarded as paltry trifling, and the whole thing is undoubtedly merely a plot between him and the Acting President to secure "vindication." The effect is very bad, and the two parties to the scheme have made a decided descent in public opinion,

IT is thought that the Star Route cases are being pushed with all reasonable energy. Col. BLISS will endeavor to have the trial of BRADY, DORSEY & Co., set for as early a day as possible. It will probably continue for two months, and if a beginning is made next month it can be finished before the Summer vacation. Although disposed to allow the defense all reasonable time, he will oppose any attempt to postpone the beginning of the trial beyond the 1st of May. It is understood that the defendants will move to quash the indictments, file a plea in abatement and ask that an investigation be made to discover whether the evidence was properly presented to the grand jury. It is believed that they will charge that the hearing before the grand jury was irregular. Col. BLISS says that the hearing was properly conducted in every way. It is expected that evidence in other cases will be laid before the new grand jury, which comes in next week, but two or three weeks may elapse before such action is taken. The cases against PRICE, the PARKERS and the SALSBURYS are in course of preparation.

THE terrible floods which were prevailing over a large part of the West at the time of going to press last week, have subsided somewhat, but left widespread misery and destitution in their wake. It is estimated that from 50,000 to 100,000 people have been deprived of all the necessaries of life, and will have to be fed by the Government or charitable people for several weeks.

THE attempt to assassinate Queen VICTORIA last Thursday afternoon caused the most intense excitement throughout Great Britain and extended across the water to this country. The Queen had been in London for several days, but returned to Windsor. At Windsor Station she alighted from the train and walked across the platform to her carriage which she had just entered when a man leveled a pistol at the carriage and fired, but the shot missed its mark. He was immediately seized and an attempt made to lynch him, but three or four policemen rescued and conveyed him away to the police station. His name is RODERICK MACLEAN, and it is generally believed that he is a lunatic. No political significance is attached in any quarter to the outrage. Congratulatory messages were sent from the leading sovereigns of Europe to the Queen upon her escape, and also one from Pres. ARTHUR.

THE vacancy in the House of Commons, caused by the unseating of Mr. BRADLAUGH has been filled by an election in Northampton, resulting in his return. This will impose fresh difficulties upon the Government, for it is hardly possible that a bill can be passed allowing his affirmation, and already Lord NORTHCOTE has offered a resolution, which received an affirmative vote, not to permit him to take the oath.

THE action of the House of Lords in appointing a Committee on the Land Act, and Mr. GLADSTONE's protest against it, both of which were spoken of last week, has had a tendency to unite the Liberal party more completely than it has been for a long time, and also has shown the unwavering determination of the Government to stand by the Land Act,

THE trial of the Nihilists, which was in progress last week, has ended and resulted in a sentence of hanging for 10 of them, and indefinite terms of penal service for the rest, except one, and his term was four years. The whole trial has been conducted in the most arbitrary manner. The prisoners are allowed to appeal to the Emperor for pardon, after the approval of their sentence by Gen. IGNATIEFF.

GEN. SKOBELEFF, whose speech has caused so much excitement in monarchial countries, has returned to St. Petersburg, by order of the Czar.

IT is more than hinted that a movement is gaining force to put MCCLELLAN on the Retired List. Certainly this has quite as much to recommend it as FITZ JOHN PORTER's restoration has. All soldiers, and all men familiar with the history of the War would prefer to see MCCLELLAN honored in preference to his mutinous lieutenant. MCCLELLAN did a great many good things; and his faults were mainly the offspring of the limitations of his nature. He was a gigantic failure because he was a mediocre man put in a great place. He did not do what was expected of him on the same principle that a common horse can not make "Iroquois's" time: it was not in him. But he never committed the crowning crime of a soldier, as FITZ-JOHN PORTER did, by refusing to obey orders on the field of battle. But the country does not want either of them pensioned upon it. It is hard enough to get a scanty pension for the men who did their duty; there is no money to waste on the frauds and failures of the War.

THE expenses of Immigrant Commissioners at Castle Garden are a burden which New York does not wish to carry alone any longer, and Congress does nothing to help them out of their difficulty. The end will probably be the landing of the foreigner in the near future without any such looking after as has been bestowed upon him for the last few years.

MR. CONKLING'S DECLINATION.

Mr. CONKLING has declined the appointment of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

But one interpretation is now possible: The President of the United States has made himself a party to, and chief agent in a discreditable scheme to rehabilitate a bankrupt and discarded politician at the expense of the honor and dignity of the Supreme Judiciary of the Nation.

No man can now have a resonable doubt that this inglorious result was contemplated from the first. Spurned by his party, declared with unmistakable emphasis unworthy of any further trust or office of leadership, with every nerve of his inflamed egotism bruised and lacerated, he lived only for "vindication" for a triumph over the party which had wearied and rid itself of him. Even his triple-plated panoply of self-esteem was not proof against the knowledge that this "vindication" could not be gained by any appeal to the people. He had sinned away his day of grace; it was gone hopelessly—irrevocably.

The result of GUITEAU's bullet opened an opportunity in another direction. The *Patroclus* of the deposed and sulking *Achilles* suddenly became the *Agamemnon* of the Nation. The henchman of a chieftain was at one bound made chief of all the chiefs. The Captain's orderly became Colonel of the regiment.

Then the scheme for "vindication" readily suggested itself. The most honorable office in the gift of the accidental head of the party was a seat on the Supreme Bench. This is honorable, not only because of the exalted functions of the highest Court in the land—but still more so on account of the extreme care with which its members have been selected by the predecessors of the present casual succedaneum to the Chief Magistracy. The flower of the legal profession of the country was studiously culled that its very choicest minds might be selected to adorn the head of its judiciary.

There was a double aim in securing the appointment. It would be regarded as a testimonial both to Mr. CONKLING's eminence in the party, and his high standing in the legal profession. Pres. ARTHUR brought himself, in some way, to making a certificate to this effect, which had as little truthfulness in one particular as the other. The most charitable view is that the President allowed the influence of past relations with a man who had created him politically to warp his judgment, until his vision became blurred on even the plainest considerations of public decency.

Mr. CONKLING was nominated and was confirmed by a bare majority of the Senate Only 39 of the 76 Senators voted for him. Unquestionably this majority of one was secured by such uses of the Presidential patronage as will scarcely bear discussion.

Having secured his "vindication," Mr. Conkling feeds his vanity another sweet morsel by rejecting the proffered office.

Now what terms are adequate to fitly characterize this wretched business? What words are severe enough to suit this cheapening, this absolute degradation of the august Supreme Court by making it a mere machine to set up again in credit and character a decayed politician? Is the reputation and honor gained for the Supreme Court by the learning, wisdom and integrity of its members for a century, merely so much political capital to be placed at the disposal of any decayed partizan? Is the noble ermine of the highest judiciary in the world to be made a new uniorm for livery to respectably clothe some out-at-elbows demagog?

Messrs. ARTHUR and CONKLING have piled a new Pelion on the Ossa of their offending.

GEN. COX ON FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

Maj. Gen. J. D. Cox delivered a very interesting address at Cincinnati, Tuesday evening, on "The Second Battle of Bull Run," before the Society of ex-Army and Navy Officers. He made a careful review of FITZ-JOHN PORTER's conduct and stated his own convictions thus:

1. The so called newly discovered evidence gives us nothing worthy to overthrow or to modify the judgment of the court martial which tried Porter in 1862. Rightly considered, it sustains and supports that judgment in a strong and striking manner.

2. Lapse of time has greatly increased the unreliability of mere memory, especially as to hours of the day, and as Porter's case rests largely upon this sort of memory, the court martial convened in the very year of his alleged misconduct was much more likely to have reliable evidence that the Advisory Board.

3. The new evidence is almost wholly from Confederate sources, and that part of it which is original and was contemporaneous with the events is overwhelmingly in support of the condition of facts found by the court martial.

4. The question of Porter's guilt turned upon his conduct under the orders he received, and in view of the the situation at the time as he and his commander knew or had the means of knowing it. From this point of view, also, the court martial was right and the Advisory Board was wrong.

5. To accept the present statement from memory of the Confederate officers as to the time and place of Longstreet's arrival on that field still leaves the most inextricable confusion and contradiction among them, with a decided balance in favor with those who agree with the conclusions drawn from the general concurrence of witnesses who were in the National army, and whose testimony supports the judgment of the court martial.

6. If Porter were right as to the time and place of Longstreet on the field, the judgment of the court martial against him would still be sound on military principles.

Gov. Cox laid much stress upon the heinous nature of the crime of which PORTER had been guilty, and concluded by saying that in view of all the circumstances the conclusion was forced upon him that PORTER's disaffection to POPE and his desire to see MCCLELLAN reinstated had led him beyond the verge of criminal insubordination, and turned what might reasonably be expected to be a triumph of our arms on the 29th of August into the prelude of a great disaster of the next day. To remit the remainder of a continuing punishment by restoring him to citizenship, like other acts of amnesty and oblivion, would be magnanimous. "But to vote him a triumph, to record his conduct as the model of chivalry and excellent soldiership, to enrich him from the public treasury, to restore him to his rank, to retire him on pay 10 times as great as the pension your maimed and cripled comrades of similiar grade in this Society are receiving, is to do dishonor to every one who really threw his soul into the struggle for his country."

The Society tendered the speaker a vote of thanks, and ordered that 500 copies of the address be printed for distribution.

IF FITZ JOHN PORTER is placed on the Army roll with all his back pay and allowances, it will be the supremest folly to talk of reforming the abuses of the Arrears-of-Pensions law. There is nobody on the pension roll who has not as good a right to be there and to get all he can out of the Treasury as FITZ JOHN PORTER has to restoration. The country will so view it, and there will be no restraint upon the scramble to plunder the Treasury by every available pretext.

AN AFTER DINNER SPEECH.

It is a curious thing to look back over history and read how many of the important events, some of them terribly tragic, detailed there, had their origin in brains heated with wine. And, was the truth known, very many more might be added to the list, those which, it may be, have carried with them the fate of a nation. It is well, perhaps, that it is not known how potent a factor this is in giving birth to bold or reckless projects, in nerving brain and hand to rash deeds, in loosening the tongue to daring utterances, or there would be less confidence in the action and utterance of many whom the world delights to honor.

It is said that the speech of the Russian General SKOBELEFF which has thrown Europe into such an excitement, aroused such anger in the German Emperor and caused his recall to St. Petersburg in such haste, was made under the influence of champagne, of which he was very fond. He is himself overcome with astonishment at the effect it has had, having attached no more importance to it than most people attach to after-dinner speeches. The comments of the German and English press are what gave it such serious importance.

Gen. SKOBELEFF is no politician but simply a brave soldier. His daring in battle, and his care for his men when in camp made him almost idolized by his soldiers and brought him into the national prominence which gave his words such importance. The Pall Mall *Gazette* says of him:

The story of his exploits in the Bulgarian campaign includes all that was most exciting in the war which brought the Russian army within sight of the minarets of Stamboul. From the day when, "to show the stuff he was made of," he swam his horse across the Danube while Gen Dragominoff was forcing the passage at Simnitza to the time when he could with difficulty be restrained from marching into Constantinople as soon as the British fleet entered the Sea of Marmora, he was the most prominent actor in the drama. He became the legendary hero of the campaign, and in the minds of the common people he almost monopolized its glories. He was always in the forefront of the hottest battle; four horses were shot under him in 10 days, but he was only wounded once, and after being in constant expectation of death for months he returned home safe and sound. His white uniform was to his soldiers as the white plume of Henri Quatre at the battle of Ivry. "I have heard the soldiers speak of him," says Lieut. Greene, "as a General under whom they would rather fight and die than fight and live under another. They had often to die—sometimes 50 per cent. of his command perished; but he spared no exertion to administer to their wants and to supply their needs. His division was the best fed and best clothed and best armed in the army. He was always with them in the most exposed positions in the fight, sleeping with them in the trenches and looking after all their necessities in the camp. In short," says Lieut. Greene, "he succeeded so thoroughly in making himself one with his division that his men responded to his thoughts as readily as the muscles obey the will. I doubt if a more thoroughly ideal relation between a General and his men has existed since the days of Cromwell."

Such is the man who has created so great a stir in Europe by what was though to be the revolutionary tendencies of an after dinner champagne speech. But the very fact that these utterances had such power shows the uncertain character of the future of European States. That the speech was felt to be so dangerous is a proof in itself that the Governments there which are monarchial in character, are conscious of their weak tenure, that knowing the disquieted spirit of the people, and the spread of socialistic doctrines, words that in this country would have no more influence than a passing breeze, make them quake with agitation and fear for their possible effect. If Gen. SKOBELEFF has done nothing more, he has shown the lack of confidence in their own strength of the reigning powers of Europe.

A SERIOUS QUESTION.

The question of how to subdue the rivers of the country so as to hold them within bounds becomes more and more important as the years roll on, and the property and life exposed to their attacks multiplies in value and numbers. Every Winter stories of disaster by floods come pouring in, of industries paralyzed, of families made homeless, of vast amounts of merchandise swept away, of crops destroyed, and the spreading of ruin and desolation where bright eyed contentment has reigned. Bridges that have cost large sums of money go down before the seething waters as if made of paper, and there seems no remedy. Railroad traffic is interrupted for days together adding largely to the sum total of losses.

Rivers and their tributaries that run through lowlands are, of course, the ones to be most feared. The Mississippi breaks through every bond which has thus far been placed upon her. Vast sums have been expended in levees to little purpose. Almost every year the mighty waters rage, and wipe out human life and what represents expended human energy.

It would seem as if the ingenuity of man need not be thus baffled. He has chained the lightning to do his bidding, and it rarely overleaps the bounds set for it. He has harnessed steam to his chariots, and speeds over land and sea with marmarvelous swiftness. What he has accomplished need not be told, for its evidence is upon every side of us, but he has not yet been able to erect barriers which will stand in the pathway of the rushing flood. A more careful application of mechanical principles than has yet been made will have to be tried, and human invention further taxed before a recurrence of the scenes of the last two weeks can be prevented. It is evident that levees as at present constructed cannot do it. The question is, what will? How can life and property be more certainly protected from these annual visitations of disaster? Who can solve the problem?

"A PITCHED battle is certain to be fought very speedily," says the London *Times*, "over the revised version of the New Testament. Already a respectable organ of Conservative opinion has sounded the war cry against its new readings with as much feeling as if it thought Mr. GLADSTONE had been among the revisers. Vituperation and taunts will not arbitrate finally between contending scholars. If at the end of the wordy warfare the public be able to perceive what is the actual amount of questionable matter, something will have been gained. The high probability is that a majority of persons who speak the English language will be content to regard the uncertainties as still uncertain, provided they may keep so much as remains behind admitted."

HERE is a society item of the frankly truthful kind:

Mrs. Jenkins didn't present such a grand layout of food, but she contrived to have three fresh scandals trotted out during the afternoon, and somehow the sewing society went away impressed with the idea that Mrs. Jenkins was splendid at entertaining, and they had just had a lovely time.

Send us 10 or more addresses of your friends who are trying to live without the BLADE.

SHALL WE WEAR KNEE-BREECHES?

One entirely unanticipated result has developt out of OSCAR WILDE's visit. The singular intrepidity of that lily-worshiping poetaster in exposing his undevelopt calves to the scrutiny of a critical audience has aroused the spirit of emulation in the bosoms of the youth of our beloved country. If this fledgling of an effete aristocracy can add to his personal attractions by this sort of exposure, why not they?

Nothing of late years is more remarkable than the rapid growth of appreciation of symmetry in the lower limb. This might be said to have taken the proportions of a "Kult," were it not that the mass of devotees of this particular form of beauty have as little conception of what a "Kult" is as they have of the grammar of cuneiform inscriptions. They would prefer to style it in their vigorous, but somewhat rude Anglo-Saxon, "Leg-Worship." The first manifestations of this tendency were in the production of the "Black Crook," and similar plays, in which stockings formed much the most conspicuous portion of the costumes of the young lady performers. The exhibitions of shapely feminine extremities on the stage seemed to fill a long and vigorously felt want. They became profitable and popular in exact proportion to the quality and extent of the hosiery exposed to contemplation, and the symmetry with which said hosiery was filled out.

These exhibitions were highly instructive—in an anatomical sense—and the present generation has a much better knowledge of the outlines of the female form divine than any that has existed since people began wearing clothes. Whether this knowledge is as valuable as it is accurate and extensive, it is not within our present province to discuss. It is sufficient to say that now no community is without a well-sustained club of leg-connoisseurs, who are as knowing as to varieties of proportions, sizes, shapes, etc., of the lower extremities, as other experts are in regard to wines, pictures, music, numismatics, etc.

Society followed the stage—at a respectable distance. Of course any distance that society chose to maintain would be respectable. The feet and ankles of the fairer half of the community—which had been hidden from the general gaze for centuries—suddenly re-appeared to view, clad in materials and colors that were nearly as bewildering to the masculine eye as the newly-revealed outlines they clothed The effect was all the shrewd coquets anticipated, and Beauty forged still stronger chains around the heart of her impressible slave—Man. Captivating before, she became simply irresistible when she added to her visible charms a dainty foot and a neatly turned ankle, *chaussée* with ravishing art.

Now the young men seem in a mood to test whether "the opposite sex" shall have a monopoly of this important adjunct to physical attractiveness. Something, they feel, should be done to make the personal charms of the sexes a little nearer equal. The girls have taken the hats, caps, neckties, and possibly some other garments of the young men; why may not the latter retaliate by appropriating the rainbow-tinted stockings and silver-buckled shoes of their fair enslavers? The homely adage says that what is sauce for the goose is equally good dressing for the male bird of the same species. OSCAR has pointed the way—who will be brave enough to follow?

Seriously, there is much to be said in favor of the substitution of breeches for pantaloons. The reasons, however, are mainly economical and not æsthetical It is a waste of cloth to continue the pantaloons below the knee. A long stocking answers every purpose still better. It is much more convenient, too, for the affairs of every day life. The lower part of the pantaloon is a decided inconvenience in walking. It catches dirt, sadly deranges the step, wears out rapidly, when there is a tendency to "interfere," and is always in danger of being either too long or too short. Soldiers on the march, and all athletes, consider the pantaloon a veritable nuisance. Our veteran volunteers found that the best way of disposing of the flapping, mud-catching, dust-collecting excrescence was to pull their socks up over their pantaloons' bottoms, and thus imitate the nether garments in which their Continental forefathers marched to victory.

Undoubtedly the principal obstacle in the way of a return to the small clothes of our great-grandfathers is the same that stands in the way of women adopting sensibly short skirts,—that is, the large proportion of ungainly feet and legs. Pantaloons do the same service for men that long skirts do for women, in mitigating the horrors of unpresentable extremities. Most men—and all young ones—are as vain of their feet as women are of any of their bodily charms. The desire to conceal or soften down shrunk shanks and large, splay, or knotty feet undoubtedly brought about the substitution of pantaloons for breeches, and will stand in the way of a reversal of that change.

MR. GEORGE KENNAN, who spent several years in Siberia, declares that the stories of slow death of convicts in the quicksilver mines are utterly untrue. There is not a quicksilver mine in all Siberia, and the only two mines of any kind where Russian convicts are compelled to labor are worked above ground. This does not agree with the stories generally told of matters there.

WHILE MR. BLAINE was delivering his oration in the National Capitol the other day a little fair-faced girl walked into the Pennsylvania Depot, and approaching the place where GARFIELD fell, placed in a reverential way a little bouquet of fresh flowers upon the memorial emblem. It was a touching act and brought tears to the eyes of the few people who witnessed it.

THE re-election of Mr. BRADLAUGH by Northhampton has again brought trouble to the House of Commons. The probabilities are that the same bigotry that has hitherto kept him out is still rampant, and yet he is legally elected and entitled to his seat. The Government is placed in a difficult position.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Times* says that when Star Route DORSEY was sent into Indiana to carry on the last Presidential campaign, he took with him $250,000 to use, but vouchers can be found for only $55,000. The question is plaintively asked "where is the other $195,000?" Echo answers.

PEOPLE are beginning to ask with undisguised weariness: "Is there anything else that can be done for GRANT?

NASBY.

GEN. STURGIS.

Another Old Soldier Heard From—A Protest that Should be Heeded.

To the Editor of the Cleveland Leader:

I have read with great interest and rising indignation the letters printed in the *Leader* at different times of late, concerning the battle of Guntown and Gen. S. D. Sturgis. For myself I want to say that I too was one of the victims of his blundering, drunken incompetency, on account of which I suffered with so many others the tortures of Andersonville and other prison hells of the South long afterwards, and was compelled to witness the dying agonies of my own younger brother and a brother of my wife, the one at Andersonville, and the other at Savannah, Ga. If there was ever a man who deserved punishment for leading brave men to useless slaughter, and then cowardly deserting them, Gen. Sturgis deserves that punishment and the infamy that ought to go with it.

The men of Sturgis's command went into that battle when they were not fit to fight at all. They had been worn out with double-quick marches, and scores of them to my certain knowledge were so terrible fatigued that they were not able to load their guns. To take them into battle in such condition, even had there been anything in the situation at all favorable, would have been cruelty that stopped but little short of treason. But to first exhaust men, and then send them into a death trap from which even fresh men could not have escaped, passed the bounds of both cruelty and imbecility, and in my judgment became actual treason. I do not hesitate to say that S. D. Sturgis was on this occasion, a traitor, no matter whether it was drunkenness, imbecility or absolute disloyalty that made him such. His appointment to command the Soldiers' Home at Washington is a bitter disgrace to the country, and an idsult to every living soldier, and to the memory of every dead one whom he sacrificed at Guntown on the 10th day of June, 1864. As one of those, a soldier who loved his country and endured the hellish life of five different Rebel prisons on her behalf, and who loves her good name and honor still, I ask to join my protest with that of my comrades against the great outrage of Sturgis being where he now is, and in demanding that he yet be tried and punished for his treason and infamy.

I am yours truly,
H. N. LAY,
Serg't Co. A. 72d O. V. I.

Clyde, February 17.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

Rose Eytinge Astonishes a Puppy.

Sacramento Bee.

Some time ago when Miss Rose Eytinge was a member of the Union Square Company, she was present in the audience at a matinee performance of some play in which she was not cast. Directly in front of her sat a pretty and well-dressed young girl and a loud, conceited and voluble young man. Unintentionally, Miss Eytinge overheard their conversation just as the young man mentioned her own name.

"Rose Eytinge! Why, I know her well," he exclaimed. "It is only a couple of hours ago since I was up at her house on Fifth avenue. She's got a beautiful place, elegantly furnished. There are not two rooms fixed alike. You never saw such pictures, such carpets, such silverware! Her piano is the handsomest in New York, sure. Then you ought to see her when she's out driving in the Central Park of an afternoon. Ponies! Well, you should see them! A team of blacks, with silver-mounted harness, and other fixings."

"You don't say so?" remarked the young girl, enviously.

"Oh, yes," said the young man. "I know the fellow who pays all her bills. He's a great friend of mine. In fact, I'm the only outsider admitted to her house."

This was more than Miss Eytinge could stand. Putting her face between the prattling pair, she said:

"Be kind enough, young lady, to look at me."

The young lady looked—and started.

"Do you know who I am?"

"You—are—are—Miss Eytinge," she stammered.

"I am. Is the creature at your side a relative of yours?"

"N-n-n-no!"

"Then take my advice, my dear young lady, and leave him at once; and when you are out of the theater, go somewhere to purify and fumigate yourself. The mere contact of such a Thing is poisonous."

The frightened girl hastily got up and, without a word, left her seat and her companion. The latter, crimson with shame and eyed with amazement by everybody else in the house, stood not upon the order of his going, but went at once—in an opposite direction.

PETROLEUM.

Men Who Have Grown Rich in the Business.

Buffalo Express.

Many of the rich petroleum brokers came from very humble beginnings. H. L. Foster, whose commissions have amounted to $60,000 a year, went to Oil City, Pa., six years ago, with $6 in his pocket. Dan Goelet, of Bradford, 10 years ago was a boot black and messenger boy. Five years ago he had saved money enough to speculate in oil. He developed nerve, endurance and daring, and to-day he is worth $500,000. J. J. Fisher, of Oil City, is probably the stiffest broker in the trade. He operates for Dr. Hostetter, of Pittsburgh, who carries hundreds of thousands of barrels of oil constantly, and for other capitalists. In the early days of oildom, Fisher's operations had as much influence on the trade as the Standard Oil Company's have to-day. Henry Lewis, of Oil City, is generally believed to be the buyer for the Standard Oil Company. When he bids for oil no one pays any attention to the bids of other parties. W. D. Archhold, of Titusville, was formerly a preacher. His brother, John D., of the Standard Oil Company, brought him into the business. His commissions have been $30,000 in three months.

Hams Classed as Cotton Goods.

New York Herald.

For making an ass of itself in respect to classification of imported goods the Customs Service of the United States has hitherto been without a rival among similar departments in Europe, but suddenly its proud pre-eminence becomes a thing of the past, and Germany snatches the long eared championship. Hereafter, it is said, American hams packed in canvas and sent to Germany are to be regarded and taxed as cotton goods; that they are not classified as 3,000 ton screw steamers, inasmuch as they are packed also in these, is probably due only to the fact that America is not allowed to make such casings in which to export her hams. The German mind has always been as mysterious and incomprehensive as the Keeley motor; search, therefore, for the cause of this extraordinary classification of the American ham would be as hopeless as an attempt to discover common sense in a Teutonic treatise on pure reason, were not the key to the puzzle presented by the German custom laws, which tax custon goods six and two-thirds times as much as hams. In other words, by declaring hams to be cotton goods, Germany declares herself to be a hog.

Reporting Society News.

From the New York Hour.

There is often a pretense of disgust on the part of society people that publicity should be given to their affairs, but this is generally all put on, and frequently the greatest pains are taken to secure the coveted newspaper notice. The description of the dress of a bride who was married in Grace Church not long ago appeared in a leading newspaper. The bride had written it herself. In fact, she revised the entire account of the wedding, as she happened to know a man on the paper, who obtained for her the copy at an early hour in the day.

Will He Resign Again?

Detroit Free Press.

If Mr. Conkling does not make a mistake of imagining himself Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, he will be more useful. Will he resign when the Chief Justice and a majority of his [illegible] the bench

As GRANT did not crush the Rebellion single-handed, it is wrong to concentrate all the rewards of victory upon him. Undoubtedly GRANT deserves more than any other General who commanded during the war, but then he has already received infinitely more. It was his good luck, in many instances to catch the birds for which others had shook the tree. He did this at Chattanooga, and to a certain extent at Richmond. It would seem tha the time had come for a recognition of the unappreciated services of those who made GRANT's later victories easy. ROSENCRANS, THOMAS, MEADE and others, should have appreciation.

THE streets in Paris, which are kept cleaner than those of any other City in the World, are swept by machines consisting of a frame work upon two wheels, with a seat for the driver. They cost $200 apiece, and will sweep 6,578 square yards per hour. There are 09 of them in use. Besides these mechanical sweepers, 1,200 men, 950 women and 30 boys are employed. The amount appropriated annually for this sweeping and cleaning is $35,000. Besides this, $40,000 are appropriated for the disinfection of markets, water closets, etc.

QUEEN VICTORIA, it is reported, was very much pleased at the congratulatory messages which poured in upon her from every direction, but was most deeply moved by that of Pres. ARTHUR. Now why is this? Why should her royal heart be more touched by his words than by those of any other? Can it be possible that Mr. ARTHUR has been taking advantage of his position to cable sweet messages to this tender soul, of which the world at large knows nothing? It can hardly be possible, yet why oh, why this unusual emotion?

HELP against the GRANT imposition comes from an unexpected source. That universal thirst for precedence which fills the breast of every military man, now stirs up Gen. SHERMAN to action. Old TECUMSEH is afraid that GRANT will not retire so promptly as the friends of the bill assert, in which case, the present General of the Army would be tuning the second violin in the military orchestra. Gen. SHERMAN is consequently beginning to "act up" in a way that promises much trouble for the bill when it reaches the House.

FRENCH officials manage to make occupants of sleeping cars decidedly uncomfortable. For long since a party of Americans upon the line between Brussels and Paris were ordered out of their car at a frontier station in France to have their baggage examined, and the only lady of the party was dragged out without bonnet or cloak, while the male portion were subjected to violent assault for resisting the outrage. They need a esson over there.

A FEMININE book agent is working "a fine racket" on the sympathetic Westerners. She represents herself as the own true love of the Chinese prince-student LONG, whom report had beheaded on his return to his native country, for his fidelity to his Yankee *fiancé*. That woman has genius enough for a *prima donna* or a star actress.

SIBERIA raises each year 250,000 pounds of tobacco. GEORGE KENNAN says if he had his choice of five years in the Sing Sing prison or exile for life with his family to the Province of Trans-Baika in Siberia he should choose the latter without hesitation.

A SOCIETY paper says: "The Prince of Wales, youthful dancers may like to know, always dances the *deux temps.*" His genial gait is much more rapid. Morally, he is one of the "fastest" men in England.

A FEW short months ago DR. TANNER stood on the pinnacle of notoriety. Now he is one of the most obscure of the citizens of Buffalo, and it is necessary to explain, when speaking of him, that he once attracted much fame by fasting 40 days.

THE rumor that the Czar of Russia will abdicate after his coronation is absurd. Why should he wait until that time to give up fighting the Nihilists? There is not the slightest probability that ALEXANDER intends to do anything of the kind.

DAVID NAVARRO, the fat boy, who has been on exhibition about the country, is quite ill with the small-pox. When he recovers his cheek will look like a whole "pebbled" goat skin.

MR. CONKLING has been confirmed. As *Banquo* says of *Macbeth:*

Thou hast it now, King Cawdor, Glamins, all,
As the weird women promised, and, I fear,
Thou play'dst most foully for it.

CHICAGO says New York ought to have all of the immigrants who land there vaccinated before sending them West, and New York wants to know who is going to pay for the wholesale job.

THE Chicago *Tribune* thinks from the bad marksmanship of the rascal who fired at Queen VICTORIA that he must have been a member of the Chicago Archery Club.

THE price of ice will be high next Summer. Five thousand tons fell into the river at New York, the other day. The effect of such an accident as that is marvelous.

Puck says: This is a godless country. A man was arrested for kneeling and praying aloud in Broadway. He might have stood up and sworn with impunity.

A ROYAL College of Music is to be founded in London, to which $200,000 has already been subscribed. The Prince of Wales is one of the chief movers.

THE number of immigrants who arrived in the United States in 1881 was 720,045, of which 442,245 were males and 277,800 were females.

MANY European cigars contain no tobacco whatever, but are made out of certain kinds of leaves soaked in a decoction of tobacco.

EIGHT persons have been indicted in Vienna for criminal negligence in connection with the Ring theater disaster.

THE Missouri Bourbons are troubled in their alleged minds over signs of an independent movement.

CHOICE FICTION.

We are closing out our stock of miscellaneous books very fast, and owing to other projects in view will not replenish. We have on hand about 1,000 volumes of nice new choice works of fiction, the regular retail prices of which are $1.75 to $2.00. We will mail them postpaid at 50 cents each, the title to be selected by us. Those wishing a variety will do well to remit $1.00 to $5.00, and let us send a number of volumes. Such an opportunity will not occur again.

CURRENT EVENTS.

In Macomb County, Mich., a 17-year-old son of Thomas Gillem deliberately shot and killed his invalid mother. He manifested no grief when he found his mother was dead, saying he was willing to go to prison, and now there would be peace in the family. The mother had lately been in the insane asylum, and it is thought the son's mind is not altogether sound.——The ice broke at St. Paul Thursday morning. The river had been closed 64 days.——Steps have been taken at Columbus, O., to hold a National reunion of soldiers and sailors in that city in the Summer of 1883.——Testimony in the Mason case, charged with shooting at Guiteau, closed Thursday, It will be some weeks before the verdict is announced.——Business failures for the week numbered 137, against 128 the previous week.——It is said Surgeon-General Barns will be retired at an early day, and Gen. Crane will be his successor.——The Mayor of Omaha read the riot act to a party of strikers, and when they refused to disperse promptly arrested the leaders. His nerve and firmness prevented a disastrous riot.—Mrs. Ellen Walton has been indicted at Greensburg, Ind., as an accomplice in the murder of her husband.——Baucherf, Anti-Monopoly Democrat, has been elected to succeed Sen. Wagner, of New York, killed in the recent railroad accident.——Hon. John S. Newman, a prominent citizen of Indiana, died suddenly Wednesday.——The saloonkeepers of Indianapolis decline to deal with members of the City Council who favor the passage of a license ordinance.——The total number of hogs packed in Cincinnati for the Winter, up to March, is reported at 2,384,878, being a decrease of 137,547 from last year.——Coinage executed at the mints during February $9,049,870, of which $2,300,000 were standard dollars.——In the Circuit Court of Chicago, Judge Tuley has decided that deposits in the hands of private bankers are taxable.——The public debt statement shows a reduction for February of $9,783,511.——Comptroller of the Treasury reports National bank notes outstanding $361,014,786; increase since March 1, 1882, $18,108,083; legal tender notes outstanding, $346,681,016.——Great excitement prevails in San Francisco over the report that, anticipating a stringent anti-Chinese emigration bill, there would be an enormoue influx of Chinese to this country within the next few weeks. A raid on the Chinese quarter is feared.——The Iowa Legislature has passed a bill bestowing a gold medal and $200 in cash upon Miss Shelley, of Boone, in recognition of her heroic act in saving a railway passenger train from destruction.——Joshua R. Surfass, lawyer and prominent politician, was arrested at Easton, Pa., charged with having unlawfully procured the vote of a colored man in the last Presidential election.——A Chicago Judge decides that a promissory note given in settlement of a difference on option trades cannot be collected, inasmuch as the transaction is illegal, and neither more nor less than gambling. A St. Louis Court has rendered a decision directly opposite in effect, while a Detroit Court sustains the Chicago view.——The total number of immigrants landed in New York last year was 432,635, and this is the largest number ever landed in one year. The arrivals at all other ports and places, including over 100,000 who crossed the border from Canada, footed up to 236,796.——An iron strike affecting her establishment and throwing thousands of men out of employment, is threatened in Pittsburg and vicinity.——Increased East-bound rates between Chicago and New York are to go into effect on the 13th inst., on the trunk lines of railroads.——The Board of Canal Commissioners have decided to open the Illinois and Michigan Canal for navigation from Chicago to LaSalle on the 13th inst.——The State of Oregon has 174,767 inhabitants, 61,641 school children, $86,531,716 worth of property and $22,300,912 of public indebtedness.——Conkling was confirmed by 39 to 12, afterwards made unanimous. Sargent's nomination was confirmed without division.——The assessed value of real estate for taxation in St. Louis is $162,171,610; personal property, $30,414,630; total, $192,592,240.——A gale at Erie, Pa., uprooted a tree on Presque Isle and exposed the skeletons of James Bird and Edward Rankin, who were shot on board the "Niagara" for desertion in the war of 1812.——The First Dutch Reformed Church at Holland, Mich., whose members favor the Masonic order, recently resolved to secede from the Protestant Reformed Church of America, and refused to allow the use of the edifice for a meeting of the classis, the gates being nailed and guarded. A free fight resulted, and the Mayor read the riot act and ordered three arrests.——A blanket mill at Marlboro, N. H., has been forced to shut down, owing to mysterious sickness among the hands, supposed to be due to something in the rags.——The prospect is that the anti-Chinese immigration bill, now before the Senate, will pass both houses of Congress.——Dr. Williford, of Memphis, mistook for a burglar a colored nurse in his employ, and fatally injured her by firing through a window.——Three Indians were executed at Fort Grant, Ari., Friday. Contrary to expectations, there was no disturbance.——Henry Carlson, Peter Johnson and C. Magnius were killed in a mine accident at Ishpennig, Mich., Saturday.——George Collins, John Sullivan and John Blumerkron were killed in a railroad accident at Rearville, N.Y.——Five men were killed by a boiler explosion at Stone's Station, Ind., Friday.——Dallas Sanders, of Philadelphia, has been appointed by Attorney General Brewster Special Assistant Attorney General to aid in the prosecution of star route cases.——Thomas Miller, a Mexican war veteran of Kentucky, has fallen heir to an estate of $50,000.——A Miss Newsom, of Tiffin, O., is under arrest, charged with the murder of her infant.——F. J. Corwin, said to be an old swindler, is under arrest at Mansfield, O., in default of $10,000 bonds.——Public Printer Defrees is reported dying.——The steamer "City of Boston" broke down February 28, in midocean. Fortunately the steamer "Samaria" overhauled and towed her to Berlin.——The Catholic Council of the Cincinnati Bishopric organized Saturday, Rev. W. H. Elder being elected President.——Suit has been brought against Harrison Johnson, a Treasury Agent in 1865, to recover $3,857,257 alleged to be due the Government and unlawfully withheld.——It is said that arrangements are being made at Hong Kong for the importation of 10,000 Chinese to Portland, Or., to work on railroads. California Senators say that from 1,000 to 1,500 Chinese are landing in this country every day.——Ex-Sen. Conkling formally notified the President, Monday, that he declined the nomination as Justice of the Supreme Court.——Forty Indians, arrested for complicity in the Cibacu outbreak, have been set at liberty without trial. Their capture and imprisonment cost the Government over $15,000.——It is said that the Liquor Dealers' Association of the United States has made arrangements for a vigorous campaign in Kansas, with the view of carrying the Legislature at the next election.——The banking house of C. E. Sweet & Co., Boston, has suspended.——The floods along the lower Mississippi are the most disastrous that have ever taken place. Nearly all live stock has perished, houses have been swept away, many people drowned, and those escaping to higher ground have little clothing and nothing to eat. The Government is supplying rations, but there are many localities that cannot be reached, and great suffering must necessarily result.

Correspondence.

NEW YORK LETTER.

The Walking Craze—Three Conspicuous Men—Warm Weather—Fans—Letters from the People—Andre Monument—War on Lawyers and Receivers—Enormous Local Travel.

Correspondence Toledo Blade.

NEW YORK, March 4, 1882.

New York has been stark mad for a week about a walking match. There has been no such universal interest manifested since the shooting of Garfield. The news of the attempt to kill Queen Victoria was of no sort of consequence. One evening paper had but did not print the dispatches, giving all its space to the greater and more important news from Madison-Square Garden. The match was the main, almost the only, subject of conversation in the streets, the hotels, and even the theaters. Half-hourly bulletins of the score were displayed in a thousand places, and at night the stereopticon at the Fifth Avenue hotel was given up almost entirely to the great news. Merchants and bankers sent their boys out to copy the score; extras were issued; conductors slowed up cars to read the figures. Around the newspaper bulletins thousands of persons gathered and stared. It was like the days when Grant was taking Vicksburg. When plays were over men and women stopped to drink in the score; discussed the men and the chances, and went home to dream that each had three legs like the coat of arms of the Island of Man—or to wish they had. Roscoe Conkling's confirmation didn't amount to shucks; what were his hyperion curls to Rowell's failing legs! I tried for two days to think that this match would be of little interest. Gave it up, and after four days actually caught the round Moon stopping right over the garden to see the seven men greater than the sages she saw in Greece two thousand years ago. When Rowell went out there was greater disappointment and chagrin than when we got news of that trifling affair at Bull Run 20 years ago. It was Black Friday among the betting fraternity. He was backed to win, but somebody stocked the cards, and the man who an hour before was absolutely the greatest, noblest, and ablest man in the known world was denounced as a sneak, a coward, a rascal; he had "sold the game," and if defunct and decayed cats had been within reach he would have been pelted therewith. But his ignominious (or preconcerted) failure only intensified the excitement. All who had bets on him took to hedging, and confusion reigned. To-night the contest will close, and Hazel seems now to be sure to win easily, and to make over 600 miles in the six days. It took the Creator just that number of days to make the world and other trifling things, but there wasn't half the excitement over that that we have had over the greatest event before or since the Champion Walking Match. You, too, have had the news of it; it has gone over contients and under oceans to the ends of the earth; the score has been scanned in London and San Francisco, in St. Petersburg and New Zealand. In six hours it will be over, and we may settle down for a time to such insignificant affairs as commerce, politics and religion. But it will be surprising if Talmadge don't preach about it to-morrow.

A REMARKABLE TRIO.

Yesterday there were seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel two men who fill a larger space in the public eye (always excepting the walkers) than any other two in our Republican world. They were James Gillespie Blaine and Roscoe Conkling—(I ought to beg pardon for naming the first last.) Mr. Blaine's artful and graceful oration on the dead President has put him high up in the minds of many who had slight opinion of him. Mr. Conkling's "futile dalliance" with the Judgeship is making his friends uneasy if not cold. The extreme Stalwarts hope to hear of his declination. Then he may be the Republican John Kelly, and revenge himself upon those who wrought his downfall. If he accepts, he must remain (politically) in his "pent up Utica" for the remainder of his days. So far he has made no sign. The third of the trio was the "father of the House," Elihu B. Washburne, who was at the Albemarle, across the street—the man who made Grant. Whether either of those three saw or sought to see either of the trio is more than I can say. But what a symposium they might have had!

UNSEASONABLE WEATHER—AND FANS.

As I write, the temperature is like that of June, and only the blustering wind, laden with dust, tells of stormy March. We have had really no Winter—only one remarkable storm, and now the buds are swelling, the grass in the parks is green, the birds are coming North, and it seems as if they were bringing flower-bestrewn Florida along with them. But it is "too bright, too beautiful to last." Speaking of too-too, the lionizing of Oscar is played out. One little thing must have quite disgusted him. A quack doctor has got out for an advertisement an enormous sunflower fan, an awful outrage upon even æsthetic taste; indeed I remember only one uglier abomination, and that was a political fan of 1872—a huge picture of Horace Greeley, surrounded with a fringe of gray, intended to resemble the old man's scanty hair. Whoever got up that atrocious fan did poor Mr. Greeley a great injustice. He was not exactly a beauty, but like that—ugh!

THE ANDRÉ MONUMENT.

Some of our newspapers which are nothing if not "Satanic" (as they once called the *Herald*,) are making a time over the arrest of the crank who defaced the monument to Major André. The public care nothing about it, one way or the other; but the fact recalls one incident in journalism worth relating, because in pursuing the man who is responsible for the monument the newspaper betrays the trick. Nearly 30 years ago, just after the *Tribune* was enlarged to eight pages, the managing editor remarked to the City editor that he would like to increase the local interest of the columns. So the City editor and one of his reporters set to work and wrote a dozen or more letters to their own paper on subjects of current interest and gave answers to some of them. The first dose of nearly a column appeared under the heading "Letters from the People." We kept up the supposed correspondence once or twice a week until the public believed in it, and began to respond in real letters. Thus originated what soon became, and still is a valuable feature in most of the newspapers of this and doubtless of many other Cities. I was reminded of the facts on seeing half a dozen or so of alleged letters from the people in one issue of a daily on this André monument business. No editor could fail to see that they were written to order in the office of the journal in question.

POLITICS AND LEGISLATION.

Local politics are flat and dull, as they say in market lingo. Mr. Kelley has returned from his alligator hunt, but he is quoted as quiet and waiting for a rise. The Conkling nomination is hardly live politics if politics anyhow. The Legislature is doing as nearly nothing as possible. But there are indications of a storm. The Anti-Monopolists, crudely organized and without able leaders, threaten trouble to the old parties. And then the lawyers are scouting danger. There is a row about the extravagant cost of winding up broken insurance companies and bursted banks. It is found that most of the assets of such concerns go into the pockets of receivers; that receivers are the favorites of the Judges who appoint them, and that almost invariably receivers are lawyers or politicians of eminence. Looking back over the Legislature of the State for half a century the people find that for a long period a majority of each House were lawyers. Under the old constitution the Senate formed the Court of Appeals, and it was easy to see that a Senator ought to be a lawyer. Now, there is a wide-spread notion that, having everything in their own hands for so many years, it is just possible that lawyers might have looked out for themselves. That they did so seems evident from the mass of statutes that none but lawyers can understand. Now comes this receivership business; and when a depositor gets a look at the settlement, and finds that some favored outsider has taken from one to two hundred dollars a day for over-looking matters, has protracted the case to the latest moment, and finally given the impatient and impoverished depositor only 10 cents on a dollar, one can hardly blame the depositor for suspecting that there is a great deal more law than justice in this wicked world. A crusade against lawyers would be a novelty at least, and yet it may come.

ONE SET BACK FOR LAWYERS.

Several years ago one leading business man took steps to avoid the enormous legal costs and fees demanded in suits that go to regular courts. When a skilled lawyer will not look at a case less than $10,000 of a retainer, suits will naturally be avoided as long as possible. So after settling as much of their difficulties as they could by common agreement the merchants got up a Court of Arbitration, and there a large portion of their legal business is done at comparatively small cost. Business men had got tired of getting only the shells while the lawyers swallowed the oysters. The judicial system of this City is proportionately for the most expensive branch of the Government.

BUSINESS AND RAILROADS.

The threatened panic in the street was only a scare, and all goes on quietly and regularly. Also, there seems to be peace or truce in the railroad wars. Yet the people are eagerly watching the movements of the Goulds and other speculators who make no bones of buying a few thousand miles of road in a day. Then, too, the Legislature will be closely watched, and any disposition to unduly favor the great corporations will stir up a storm. A fact with regard to our City roads is worth mentioning, if only to show the rapid growth and wonderful activity of the Metropolis. When the elevated roads were built everybody expected an immense depreciation and in some cases the actual ruin of surface railroad property. Such has not been our experience. In 1880 the elevated roads carried 60,831,757 passengers; in 1881 they carried 75,585,778, an increase of 14,754,021, or nearly 25 per cent. One would naturally suppose that the greater part of these 15 millions would have been withdrawn from surface roads; but it is not so. In 1880 seven surface roads carried 90,705,215 passengers, and in 1881 they carried 94,665,185, being instead of a decrease an increase of 3,959,975, or over four and a half per cent. Taking roads not reported and stages, we have in round numbers about 200,000,000 five and 10 cent passengers in this City per year, nearly four times the population of the United States.

ZENO.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

No Contested Seats Settled—The Garfield Memorial Service—Internal Revenue Falling Off—Indian Appropriation Bill—Items.

Correspondence Toledo Blade.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1882.

In Congress business progresses very slowly, and not a single contested seat has as yet been settled. The report in the case of the Mormon delegate is the first before the House. It declares that neither of the claimants ought to be seated, and the House, if it ever acts on the report, will probably adopt its conclusions. But there is a minority which does not agree to the report, and when it comes up for discussion, it will probably consume considerable time.

The memorial service at the Capitol, in honor of the late President, was a grand occasion. The arrangements were most complete, and the great Hall of Representatives presented a very impressive scene. The President and his suite, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the great army officers, the Senate, House, and conspicuous guests, like Mr. Bancroft, all had special places provided for them in front of the speaker, and naturally filled a large space in the public attention, especially as they filed in and took their places in regular succession.

The address of Mr. Blaine occupied an hour and a half in the delivery, but held the attention of the audience to its close. It was read from the manuscript in a deliberate and thoughtful style, and without any display of oratorical action. There seems to be but one opinion in regard to it, and that is, that it was a great success. In executing his task he certainly surpassed the expectations of the public. A great orator, on an occasion of such magnitude, is apt to come short of his own best efforts. Henry Ward Beecher, in his speech in South Carolina, after the war, and Mr. Bancroft, at the Capitol, in his oration over the life and character of Lincoln, both failed, to some extent, in meeting public expectation; and it is, therefore, no ordinary compliment to say, as everybody says, that Mr. Blaine surpassed himself. The peculiarity of the address was that it so treated the most familiar facts in Gen. Garfield's life as to give them the freshness of novelty.

I may refer to that portion of the address which treats of Gen. Garfield's early poverty as an example. He denied that young Garfield was poor, in the sense that City people regard poverty. He was surrounded with intelligence from his infancy, his mother was the owner of land, and enterprise and toil was all that was necessary to keep him from want. Then he was trained in a manly independence; and, whether he labored on the farm or followed the tow-path, or studied in the school house he had the same purpose: to make the most of his opportunities and of himself. Such poverty, as Mr. Blaine well said, is the small beginning of future prosperity and wealth. It was the lot of most of our early statesmen who, trained in a heroic independence, always contrived to make every obstacle an advantage. Henry Wilson grew into letters and influence while serving as an apprentice on a farm, and, later, while hammering his lapstone at the little shop in Natic; Mr. Lincoln roughed it as a flatboatman and a splitter of rails; Ben. Wade taught school and chopped cordwood; Mr. Seward, Mr. Chase, Alexander H. Stephens and Daniel Webster all began life as school teachers. The man without some such heroic element in his character could hardly be expected to rise above the common level, even with the aid of much better facilities. A manly independence, coupled with a self-sacrificing determination to lay hands on whatever is within reach, is the best possible foundation for future advancement. A large edition of the address will be published for general distribution.

The nomination of Mr. Conkling to the Bench of the Supreme Court has been the prevailing sensation in political circles for several days, and the speculations in regard to it seem to be without end. But there is one phase of it that does not get the attention that it deserves. Then the New York *Tribune* and the sister of Guiteau both agree in making out the great ex-Senator to be the real murderer of the late President the case becomes serious and something ought to be done about it. The country, it seems, has been on a false scent. They have been accusing poor Guiteau, and 12 men, after hearing testimony for two months, gravely asserted his guilt and the Judge has ordered him to be hung. All wrong! He is not the man! Hear what the *Tribune* says:

"For that horrible murder *no man living* is thought by the people of the United States to be more responsible than Mr. Conkling."

Of course if Mr. Conkling is more responsible than *any man living* he is more responsible than Guiteau, and there can be no good reason why the one should be hung and the other promoted. And that is exactly the point that Mrs. Scoville makes. She says:

"How dare they give such preferment to the man who, *of all others*, should be punished * * * for the untold sorrow and humiliation we have suffered."

How dare they? Sure enough! when the people of the United States believe that *no man living* is so responsible for the murder as he! But, how responsible! Let us see! There was a disagreement between Mr. Conkling and the President. The President wanted certain things one way and Mr. Conkling wanted them another way. All that was wanting to pour oil on the waters of strife was for one or the other to back down. But that was exactly the thing which neither of them would do. The President had a right to nominate Mr. Robinson and Mr. Conkling had a right to put up his back and resign. But there was a row. Who did it? Well, perhaps it was Whitelaw Reid. He wrote a certain midnight dispatch to the President, the influence of which nobody can certainly know, and just as likely as not he is the cause of the whole trouble.

After this little digression I may be allowed to say that although Conkling sensations have been "the order of day," there was nothing very remarkable about the action of the Senate. There was no debate over the case and the talk among Senators did not touch the matter of his fitness. The executive session was short and both Conkling for Judge and Sargent for the German Mission were confirmed. The vote on Conkling was 39 to 12. Of the 12 noes, four were Republicans—all from New England, viz: the two Senators from Massachusetts, Hawley from Connecticut and Morrell from Vermont. Yesterday it was said that Mr. Conkling was in the City and had been to see the President, but nothing of the kind is true. He has demeaned himself like other distinguished citizens and awaited the result at home.

You have seen what the committee propose to report as the sums to be paid to the several doctors who attended the President during his long illness—$25,000 to Bliss; Hamilton and Agnew, each $15,000; Reyburn and Boynton, each $10,000, and Mrs. Edson $5,000. That seems to sustain the idea suggested in my last that Congress is "on the giving hand." The committee will also report in favor of giving Mrs. Garfield the salary of her late husband for the full year—that is to say $50,000.

The agitation in Congress about the tax on spirits and repealing the tax on matches, bank checks, etc., is having an unfavorable effect on the revenue, as it had a few years ago when there was a similar agitation about the taxes on cigars and tobacco. For July, August, September and October there was a large monthly increase, but since then there has been a gradual falling off, so that in February the receipts actually fell below of last year.

The House has passed the Indian appropriation bill, which gives that service $5,000,000. The item ($5,000) for the expenses of the Board of Indian Commissioners, a service without pay, was opposed by the Democrats. This Board takes a sort of voluntary supervision of Indian Affairs, and the Democrats seem to have a particular spite against it. You may remember that they defeated a similar appropriation last year and these gentleman had to pay their own expenses. But they continued their work and have been greatly useful both to the Government and the Indians.

The President gives a dinner to his Cabinet next Wednesday and after that to the members of the Supreme Court.

Ex-Sen. Mitchell, of California, gave a dinner to our future German Minister (ex-Sen Sargent) on Wednesday evening, which was attended by Speaker Keifer, Justice Field, Sec. Kirkwood, Postmaster-Gen. Howe and other public characters.

An appropriation of $85,000 is before Congress to enable men of science to take critical observations during the transit of Venus next year.

Gen. Sturgis, of the Soldier's Home, who gets some hard raps in the BLADE, denies that he is under investigation by the Senate Committee. He says it is his predecessor that they are after. He also denies the statement that the soldiers want him removed.

The Star Route people are getting a good deal of attention from the Grand Jury.

An appropriation of $100,000 has been made to furnish relief, through rations, to the flood sufferers in the Valley of the Mississippi.

BUCKEYE.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

The Lenten Season—Taste in Dress—Nightmare Toilets—India Foulards—New Woolen Goods—Dainty Aprons—Care of Black Garments—Other Matters of Interest.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

BOSTON, March 1, 1882.

We are now in the midst of the Lenten season. The devotedly devout are no doubt paying due deference to the services. Notwithstanding society observes, or affects to observe it, the theaters and other places of amusement continue to be well patronized, if not by the habitues, by those who are equally appreciative, more demonstrative, but who make less pretentions to religious fervor. Our Sunday morning papers are filled with theatrical advertisements and notices.

While it is presumed that our minds should be on other subjects at this season, we cannot forget that Easter is coming, and what man, woman or child is there in the civilized world who does not insist on having something new at Easter?

Recognizing this fact, I know I shall be pardoned if during the Lenten season I still continue my hints on fashion and dress.

TASTE IN DRESS.

It should be the ambition of every woman to look as well as she can. It is a duty she owes both to herself and society. It is not necessary in order to look well to be always dressed in costly attire, neither is it essential that a large amount of money be expended on dress. There are those who have bottomless purses and who can change with every fashion, but to those who are obliged to economize there are two good maxims: "buy of good quality" and "never throw anything away." Select style and color suited to figure and complexion. In choosing materials neatness and taste is more to be desired than show.

NIGHTMARE TOILETTES.

According to a London paper we are threatened with all sorts of horrors for Spring wear. Huge patterns are in preparation for the new sateens and cretonnes. Cats catching mice, pug dogs, foxes and horses' heads are said to be among the objects threatened to enliven the Spring materials; just imagine the dressmakers trying to arrange these breadths without causing frightful effects. It is to be hoped that our American ladies with their usual good taste will leave these styles of goods to their English cousins.

INDIA FOULARDS.

India foulard decorated with birds is among the Spring importations; it comes in lengths suitable for dress patterns. Each piece has groups of birds to decorate the skirt and a border of birds and flowers or of bird cages.

NEW WOOLEN GOODS.

In the new woolen goods the appearance of being hand embroidered is given them by machine work. The polka dots, moons, blocks and stars are brocaded by machine, and the strips of embroidery that comes on the selvedges of the goods for trimming is all done by machinery. Cheviots are shown in grounds of grave colors with bright figures. Nun's veiling, which is the choicest wool goods for Summer, is found with embroidered figures of contrasting colors, as salmon on navy blue, red on blue, light blue on dark blue, salmon on bronze, and white on blue. Nun's veiling is seen also beautifully wrought near the selvedge in Kensington work of self color, or with Maduro work of the color of the goods, or in colors showing lilies, sunflowers, autumn leaves, forget-me-nots, pansies, or rose buds, in the borders.

Striped woolen goods which come for Spring suits, are accompanied by other goods, brightened by groups of narrow stripes in gay colors. These will be made in combination dresses, and, if a person has a little taste, very pretty costumes can be made from these goods.

Surah satin with pretty borders can be bought this Spring for $1.50 a yard, and surah silk for $1 a yard. These make pretty yet not very expensive dresses.

A fine cotton crape cloth is imported in navy blue, black, brown, garnet, green, sky-blue, rose color, white and cream. A pretty design given for making a costume of this material is for the skirt, two wide flounces laid in kilt plaits, each flounce headed by a wide embroidered band wrought in silk with a wreath of roses, flowers, leaves and buds in bright colors. The overdress should be short and wrinkled in front and drawn back on the tournure and left to fall long at the back, reaching nearly to the edge of the skirt. The waist is to be trimmed with embroidery; the sleeves should fit closely in order to wear the long, wrinkled mousquetaire gloves.

Some of the sateens that have the ground covered with bright flowers are made with bright pleatings of a contrasting color placed beneath the edge of the skirt draperies which make them still more brilliant. An almost transparent woolen stuff with raw silk figures in odd designs is shown for Summer costumes. The material is cool and will drape gracefully.

A pretty evening dress is of blue cashmere with silver embroidery. The long train is cut in points with plaited insertions of silk between the points. The overdress is cut in the Greek style and embroidered in silver on the edge. The waist is cut open and pointed in the neck, and filled in with a chemisette of embroidered surah. The drapery of the skirt is held in place by a silver chord and tassal. The embroidery was designed and executed by the person who is to wear it. A design was first drawn on the edge of the overskirt and the pattern was then worked with a fine silver thread. The embroidery for dresses can be easily done at home. If one does not wish or cannot work upon the dress material a pattern or design can be stamped on some thin material matching the dress, then work over the lines by silver or gold thread, braid, cord, or beads. These embroideries can often be done with the sewing machine in silk and then filled in with beads of any description desired. Tabliers, plastrons, and many styles of dress trimmings can be made quite inexpensive by those who have the time and taste.

Many silk, velvet or satin dresses are made with long trains. The skirts are entirely plain. Lace is used to trim the corsage, the sleeves are either finished with lace ruffles or turn-over cuffus of lace, matching corsage trimming.

One of the latest freaks of fashion was exhibited recently by a fascinating Parisian actress, who wore a toilet of light-colored Sicilienne, embroidered with life-sized cats arranged around the skirt. The bodice was plain, with paniers; at the back the material was so draped that two tabbies came face to face, and seemed to be ready for combat. No doubt the wearer was successful in creating a sensation.

In reading an account of a fancy dress ball in Paris two novel characters appeared. I will give them. A young married couple dressed as a cock and hen, the former in a bright yellow coat, a jabot of white feathers, knee breeches of fawn brown feathers, silk stockings, black shoes, and a field marshal's hat, with a cock's crest in golden feathers. The hen was in white satin covered in snowy white down feathers, plush bodice, feather paniers made to resemble wings, and turned up at the back with the most ridiculous tail. She carried a tiny basket of golden eggs. Methinks silver eggs would have been much more appropriate.

DAINTY APRONS.

As church entertainments and fairs are now in order, and as those in attendance usually desire dainty little aprons, I give a description of a few recently worn by the young ladies who had charge of the refreshment table at one of these entertainments. One was of plain ecru muslin, trimmed with two ruffles of ecru Spanish lace; another, a white, dotted muslin, with a ruffle edged with Valenciennes lace; another, a plain muslin, with puffs of lace, through which was drawn bright ribbon; another, a plain muslin, with two fluted ruffles of the same, headed by black velvet; another, a muslin, with insertion put over bright ribbon, and still another was of plain white linen with broad hem and a vine above wrought in outline with bright colors. There were other styles worn, in silk, satin and velvet, pongee with embroideries in bright colors, black silks or satins trimmed with ruffles of white or black laces, also colored silks with deep muslin flounces put on in plaits.

In aprons made of washing materials with bright embroideries as well as with towels that have bright borders, great care should be taken in washing them so as to preserve the colors. They should never be boiled or allowed to lie in very hot water. A gentle rubbing in two suds and thoroughly rinsed first in warm, and then in cold water is all that is required unless they are used until they are so much soiled (which is no economy) that they need a hard rubbing. It is much better to use more than to wear out a few in a short time.

Those having the pretty muslin ties with embroidered ends may be glad to know that they can when soiled be washed to look nearly as well as new again. Make quite a strong soap suds and wash the plain muslin, taking care that the ends do not touch the suds. When the muslin is clean take fresh water, make a weak suds and rinse the whole tie in it, squeezing it, not wringing, in the hand, then dip the tie in cold water, having put in a very little bluing and a bit of starch. The tie should be ironed while wet and be sure that the ironing board is perfectly clean. The ends should be pinned out carefully as you desire them to look when dry, then place a thin cloth over the muslin and iron it until dry. The hot iron must not be put to the ends as it will injure the looks of the embroidery by flattening it but if the ends have a tendency to draw and will not hand as you wish them to, take two or three thicknesses of flannel, lay the ends on that and press with an iron just warm.

CARE OF BLACK GARMENTS.

The dust from a black garment should be shaken out every time it is worn. Nothing sooner defaces a black silk, poplin or woolen dress than to wear it day after day with the dust in it. It should every time after being worn be carefully shaken, then all the dust that remains in the folds, plaits or gathers should be brushed off with an old soft handkerchief, or bit of flannel. A clothes brush should never be used.

A very common habit with those who sew is to bite off the ends of silk or thread and hold them in the mouth. This is often followed by serious results. A dressmaker was recently admitted into a hospital with symptoms of lead poisoning. There was found the blue line on the gums, her tongue was furred and lips inflamed. For some time the physician failed to find the cause, but accidentally found that she was accustomed to chew pieces of silk and thread, and as sugar of lead is often used in the manufacture of these articles, hence the cause.

The washerwomen of Holland and Belgium who are noted for getting their linen so beautifully white use refined borax instead of washing soda for washing powder. To about 10 gallons of water they put a large handful of borax. It will not in the slightest degree injure the material. For laces, lawns and cambrics an extra quantity of the borax is used. It will soften the hardest water and only half the usual quantity of soap is required. For crinoline to be made stiff a strong solution is necessary.

RHODY.

DAKOTA.

The Soil, Climate, Productions, etc.

To the Editor of the Blade:

DOUGLAS COUNTY, Dakota, Feb. 25.

Thinking that a letter from this "far off" region might be acceptable, I concluded to make an effort to write you one, although letter-writing is not my *forte*. As I am the only subscriber to the BLADE in this vicinity, and for aught I know in southeastern Dakota, I could not shirk it on to some one else if I would have it done.

Many people in the Eastern States have received erroneous impressions in regard to our climate, soil, water, grasses, natural resources, etc. They think that we are "away up North," where the Winters are long and severe, and the Summers short and cold; that our soil is thin and unproductive, that, in fact, we are on the "Bad Lands" or "Great American Desert," that the water is more or less impregnated with alkali; that the grass, except in the most favored valleys, is of no account and that in almost all natural resources we are very limited.

As to climate, if they will look on the map they will see that Southern Dakota is nearly due west of Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin, which, with the northward tendency of the isothermal lines westward gives us the climate of Chicago and vicinity as to heat and cold, length of seasons, etc., without its fogs and mists which our altitude precludes.

Last Fall we had no frost until the middle of October, and the Winter has been the most delightful that can be imagined. We have had no snow until within a week, when we had a light fall, which has nearly all disappeared. Many farmers had commenced sowing before the storm, and will resume again in a few days. Spring work can be said to have fairly commenced this season by the middle of February.

THE SOIL

is a deep, rich chocolate-colored loam, and produces a large variety of crops in great abundance, and with as few failures on account of bad seasons as any locality in the United States. The creeks and streams are all of pure, fresh water, with no bad taste or impure smell. Sometimes in digging wells a vein will be struck that is impregnated with salts, alkali or some other mineral, making it unfit for use, while perhaps another sunk only a few rods away will be as pure as any spring water can be. As far as I know, there has not been the least difficulty in finding plenty of good water on every piece of land yet taken in this vicinity.

THE WILD GRASSES

are of the most abundant and nutritious varieties. While the valleys grow immense crops of the best kinds for hay, the upland produces the short, thick buffalo grass, which equals if not excels the best qualities of tame grass for pasture, early and late, and besides has the property of curing on the ground, so that stock will do as well on it during the Winter (when not covered with snow) as on the best of hay. In fact many people do not put up any hay at all for their cattle, but depend on the "range," and in all ordinary Winters they succeed as well as those that feed.

PLENTY OF LAND.

There is plenty of Government land yet in his County, but this is the most southeastern County in which the land is not nearly all entered. Settlement just commenced here last Spring, and now the "boom" is coming. The land office at Yankton reports 50 quarter sections taken in one day in this County not long since, and nearly every day there are parties here looking for land, so there will soon be no choice lands left. There are now some very beautiful valleys that have not been touched yet, while the main body of upland can hardly be said to have been looked at, although it is among the best in the Territory. No railroad has struck us yet which accounts for the County not being settled sooner as the immigration follows the lines of railroad first. I have already drawn this letter out longer than I intended and have only barely touched upon what might be said of this beautiful country.

With our mild salubrious climate where sickness is almost unknown, with our deep rich soil whose productiveness is only limited by unskillful or negligent husbandry, with our beautiful rolling prairies a perfect paradise for the stock and all the other natural resources, who can fail to see a bright future for Dakota when she shal have taken her place in the "sisterhood of States" an joined step in the onward march.

Should any of the readers of the BLADE desire further information of Southeastern Dakota in general or Douglas County in particular. I will answer any letters of inquiry to the best of my ability. Letters must be sent to Rockport, Hanson County, Dak., as we have no postoffice here yet.

C. E. HUSTON.

READJUSTMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Enactment of the Stock Law a Bone of Contention in South Carolina—Bitterness in the Bourbon Camp—Repeal of the Law the Main Issue in the Canvass of 1882—Readjustment of Fences in South Carolina Equal to Readjustment of Debt in Virginia—The Result Likely to be the Same.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

Since the capture of our State Government by the Bourbons in 1876 the stock law has been enacted in several of the Counties under a system of local option, the people of the different Townships being required to vote for or against whenever the issue was made. In the more densely populated Counties the law has become very popular, and the friends of the measure finding that they had a majority in the Legislature suddenly dropped the local option policy, and enacted a general law for the whole State—the same to go into effect on the 1st of April next, except in a few Counties, which have been allowed until the 1st of October next to get ready for the enforcement of the law.

When it is remembered that not more than one-third of the entire area of the State is cleared and cultivated, it will not be wondered at that in our primeval forests, where human habitations are several miles apart, and timber plentifull with a good range in the swamps and forests for stock, the inhabitants should not be quite ready for what they consider the most odious law ever enacted by any legislative body.

The excitement is intense in many sections of the State. Cows and calves are being offered at $15, and no buyers found. It is not strange, then, that many of the people look upon the law as simply a confiscation of their property. In one of the middle Counties of the State, we are informed, there are 400 minute-men enrolled for the purpose of protecting themselves and their property against the enforcement of the law. They threaten vengence against it and the men as well as the party by which it was enacted. They are ready now to ask the help of Republicans, white and black, to readjust their fences and will see to it that a free election and a fair count are had on the decision of that issue, which will be the main question for voters to determine in November 1882.

Whatever may be the result as to the fences in South Carolina, it is certainly the feather which will break the back of the Solid South and open up the way to free and fair elections.

All patriots must hail it as a happy omen for the future prosperity of the States, and thank God that step by step, we are advancing toward the attainment of all that was contemplated by true Republicans in the reconstruction of the South upon a basis of freedom and universal suffrage.

SIMEON CORLEY.

Lexington, S. C., Feb. 20, 1882.

FLOOD NOTES.

Alarming State of Affairs at Helena—The High Water Creates a Panic in Mississippi Counties—Great Destitution

HELENA, Ark., March 6.—The scene to-night is alarming in the extremer. The levee broke above the City last night and water is kept off from the City by the cross levee at Walker street. The rise since last night was 47 inches, and continues coming up. If the Walker street levee breaks to-night we will be in a sad condition to-morrow morning. A large force of men is at work.

GREENVILLE, Miss., March 7—Backwater is still rising and spreading. It is now from six inches to a foot higher than any previous overflow since the country was first settled. There is very little land above water from river front places to the hills beyond Yazoo river.

Greenville is secure from any possible overflow, though low points were at one time threatened.

Refugees from overflowed plantations are congregating here, and our resources to feed and shelter them will be severely taxed. So far relief agents have not communicated with our local authorities. Our Board of Supervisors have asked that some of the Government rations be sent here. The need is immediate.

The Sheriff of Bolivar County has lodged his prisoners in jail here. He reports very few plantations in his county with even a strip of land above water. Consequently the loss of stock there will be almost total.

The levees are thronged with negros and stock, whose condition is most deplorable. As its extent becomes known this calamity begins to appal. A tax sufficient to rebuild the levees above would be almost insupportable, but that is only an item. Laborers have lost their stock and movables, and are panic-stricken and demoralized. Could transportation be secured there would be an exodus from here to the hills. The despondency of planters and merchants is deepening.

ST. LOUIS March 7.—The President and leading members of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday sent a telegram to Sec. Lincoln, setting forth the great suffering from the overflow, and asking his efforts to get Congress to afford still further relief, inasmuch as the present allowance is wholly inadequate.

THE PEDESTRIANS.

Last Day of the Match—Hazael the Champion of the World.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The six-day walking match has been a disgracing exhibition, and worse is, instead of being the last, it is likely to be the beginning of a new series, for now there is a new champion to be challenged. Ten men entered on Monday, more or less champions. Rowell, Panchot, Vint and Scott fell out, and six remained. The first four had made the following score respectively when they stopped: 406 miles and three laps, 303 miles and five laps, 19 miles, and 86 miles. The score of the others are as follows: Hazael, 600 miles and one lap; Fitzgerald, 577 miles; Noremac, 555 miles; Hart, 542 miles and two laps; Hughes, 435 miles; Sullivan, 525 miles and four laps.

Plainly, some excellent walking has been done. Rowell was a nice-looking little fellow, but Hazael, the new champion, is one of the worst specimens of nature's handiwork ever seen. He seems more brutal than human, and is such a shambling wreck that he is awful to look at.

The closing scenes to-day have excited interest. In the evening one by one the men came out of the little flower-covered doors of their quarters and took their places on the track. They had taken a longer rest than usual; most of them had been shaved, and all of them appeared in fresh costumes of different colors, with bright caps on their heads and loose scarfs on their necks. As each man appeared looking better than 24 hours previous he was cheered lustily by the crowd which began to pour into the garden at 8 o'clock.

After Hazael had gone around the course at a brisk pace a handsome woman, well dressed, and carrying a child in her arms, came down from one of the boxes and gave him a brilliant basket of flowers. The crowds stood up as he passed around the course, swinging hats, waving handkerchiefs and cheering heartily.

At 8:35 Hughes retired from the race, and was soon followed by Sullivan, Noremac and Hart, who slipped quietly through their little doors, glad that it was for the last time. Hazael and Fitzgerald were left alone, trotting briskly around the track, shoulder to shoulder, while the great throng, numbering at least 9,000, shouted and cheered incessantly. At 9:15 the two were stopped, and Hazael was given the trophy of the race, a whip with a richly ornamented handle.

9 A. M.—Hazael, 570; Sullivan, 489; Noremac, 526; Hughes, 500; Fitzgerald, 547; Hart, 512.

12 M.—Hazael, 578; Sullivan, 500; Noremac, 534; Hughes, 511; Fitzgerald, 552; Hart 522.

3 P. M.—Hazael, 584; Sullivan, 521; Noremac, 541; Hughes, 523; Fitzgerald, 562; Hart, 532.

6 P. M.—Hazael, 595; Sullivan, 521; Noremac, 550; Hughes, 531; Fitzgerald, 569; Hart, 539.

9 P. M.—Hazael, 598½; Noremac, 555; Fitzgerald, 575; Sullivan, 525; Hughes 535; Hart, 542.

At 9:11 Hazael completed his 600th mile, and the champion and Fitzgerald were stopped in front of the scorers' stand, where Hazael received the jeweled whip, and he and his companion made a farewell circuit of the track. Hazael's record when he left the track was 600 miles and one lap. Fitzgerald 579 miles, Noremac, 555 miles, Sullivan 525 miles.

The great contest ended with an exhibition walk by two small boys.

The official time when each man left the track was as follows: Sullivan, 6:53; Hughes, 8:43; Hazael, 9:15; Noremac, 8:48; Hart, 8:42; Fitzgerald 9:16.

The race officially ended at 9:15.

The actual resting time of each man, who lasted through to the finish, was as follows: Hazael, 35.11; Noremac, 32.05; Hughes, 35.51; Fitzgerald, 29.31; Hart, 30.41; Sullivan, 33.13.

As soon as the men left the track they were immediately removed by their friends to their hotels and quarters outside the garden.

There will be about $300,00 gate money to be distributed among the six men.

Gen. Sturgis Says He is not Being Investigated.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate Military Committee continued its investigation into the management of the Soldier's Home here. Sturgis, who is in charge, asserts that he is not being investigated, but that it is the management of the Home previous to his advent here that is being looked into. However that may be, it is pretty certain that the committee will submit a report criticizing the conduct of the Home and recommending radical changes in its conduct.

South Carolina Republicans.

COLUMBIA, March 3.—The Republican Conference adjourned last night at a late hour. The only action taken was the passage of a resolution of instruction to the Republican Executive Committee to take action looking to the appointment of Republican suerpvisors under the law of the United States to supervise the registration of voters, directed by the recent State enactment. It is understood no State ticket will be put up, but that the plan of the Republicans will be to coalese with disaffected elements in the Democratic party and make a sharp struggle for seats in the Legislature and County officers.

HERE AND THERE IN IRELAND.

More of the Earl of Leitrim's Practices—Rackrenting and the Causes for Evictions—Irish Hospitality a Crime—The Successor to Lord Leitrim.

BY JAMES REDPATH.

Let me give a few more examples of Leitrim's rack renting. They were furnished to me by gentlemen in Donegal.

John Kerr, with a family of four, Widow McBride, with a family of three, Neal Sweeney, with a family of two, in the Town-land of Ballywhornsky; Neal Shiels, with a family of eight, Pat Carr, with a family of six, Daniel Carr, with a family of five, in the Town-land of Dodgmore; Daniel Friel and Hugh Friel, jointly, with a family of 20 between them, in the Town-land of Gartnatra, were evicted by Lord Leitrim. Griffith's valuation of their holdings was less than half the rent claimed by Leitrim.

XIV.

CAPRICIOUS EVICTIONS AND RENT RAISINGS.

Tenants were evicted for the most capricious reasons. Charles Kelley, of Daughbeg, was evicted for subdividing his holding, but he was graciously allowed to go back—at a higher rent! The Government valuation was £2 10—the present rent is £8! James M. Allen was evicted for cutting two basketsful of turf on his own farm. John Martin was evicted because he did not report the offense committed by this tenant! Owen Martin was evicted "for being of the name of Martin!" *Ellen Call was evicted for harboring her old uncle.* Pat Kelly was evicted for refusing to take a farm from which another tenant had been evicted. "He was reinstated at a higher rent." His rent, now, is about double the Government valuation.

On Lord Leitrim's estates, *everywhere*, five shillings was added to the rent on every change of name—that is, if the husband died, the widow had to pay five shillings more rent every year for the farm, and, when the son succeeded, at the death of the mother, the same increase was again put on. The tenant had to pay the legal cost of this new contract also. No tenant could cut the turf on his own holding without permission of the landlord. Besides raising the rents on his wretched tenants in *cash*, Lord Leitrim took away the right of pasturage on the mountains which they had enjoyed from time immemorial, and forced them to pay, for permission to graze 2s 3d yearly for each sheep, and 10 shillings for each cow or horse.

Without going into details, it will suffice to illustrate Lord Leitrim's increases to say that the Government valuation of the townland of Cappancreha is £30, and that its rental is £125 2s; that the valuation of Shambailecahel is £20, and the rental is £59 1s; that the valuation of Maumtrasna is £45, and the rental is £82 2s.; that the valuation of Derry is £45, and the rental is £168; that the valuation of Shanalinig is £16, and the rental is £194.

XV.

LORD LEITRIM'S "GOOD" FATHER.

A gentleman told me in Donegal that the father of the slain Earl was a decent landlord; that he never evicted a tenant, and that he was known as the "good Earl" to distinguish him from his son. He said also that the "good" Earl left in his will as his last and earnest injunction to his son that he would be lenient to his tenants. If this story is true, it is one of the most damnatory facts that should be considered in estimating the character of Irish landlordism. It shows that the happiness of the *people*—the only respectable, because the only toiling class; the only class who produce—is wholly or largely dependent on the will, the character, the caprice of a class "who toil not, neither do they spin," and yet are recognized by the laws of England as having supreme rights before which all other human rights must bow.

I confess that I did not believe that the old Earl was entitled to the flattering title given to him, because I soon learned from the personal testimony of residents and from Parliamentary Reports that the people of Donegal had always lived in a condition of extreme wretchedness. I had most honestly and most diligently sought to find a "good" landlord in the West of Ireland, and I had been so often disappointed by finding a wolf in sheep's clothing that whenever I heard the expression "Good Landlord," I involuntarily thought of Mrs. Hardcastle's exclamation in Goldsmith's play: "Good Mr. Highwayman!"

My friend, Father Bradlee, sent me a long and very interesting letter about the condition of the people in Carrighan Parish, in the County Leitrim. I shall publish it in due order. Here is one passage from it:

"The young Earl" (that is the present Lord Leitrim) "got up a great deal of puffery about his intentions of putting the canal in order—about the building of a wooden market house in Newtowngue and a brick kiln, etc. The persons he employed at these petty works were mostly Protestants."

These rural petty despots are careful, when their estates are in parishes where there are people of both religions, to try and keep up religious antagonisms in every way in their power. This method of ignoring Catholics when a public work is undertaken is one of their most effective devices.

"The murdered Earl evicted and so did the young Earl, *and so did the 'good' Earl*. The 'good' old Earl evicted eight tenants out of the townland of Kiladrum, all Catholics, and gave their consolidated property to one, Protestant tenant. It would be worth your while to come here and see the ruins of their tyranny in Crewtowngore—the old walls and broken fences and the people demoralized by pimps and spies—all in the interest of Lord Leitrim. On this estate lived the parents of the girl who flew through the window when violence was offered to her by the Earl who was subsequently murdered. If the people are not afraid they will tell you stories that will astonish you."

"If the people are not afraid!" This sentence is full of meaning to everyone familiar with British rule in Ireland.

XVII.

LORD LEITRIM'S HEIR.

Donegal, Col. Clemens, Lord Leitrim's heir, is hated nearly as heartily as the slain Lord was detested. He began with fair speeches, but as soon as he found that he did not deceive the tenants, he showed the tiger's fangs behind the velvet lips.

In the County Leitrim, Col. Clemens has already nearly as odious a reputation as his slain uncle. He has done no fresh acts of tyranny—possibly because the people have already been ground to the last point of human endurance—but he keeps up the dead Lord's exactions. Mike Kerrigan for example, Widow Geelan and Owen Mahon, who have 17 children among them, are charged £34 for their little farms, of which the Government valuation is only £9.16. James Reynolds had his rent raised from £2.10 to £8.10; Hugh McGenis from £1.10 to £9; Mike Cronage from £2 to £12; George Reilly from 15 shillings to £5; and other poor tenants in similar proportion.

XVIII.

THE CRIME OF IRISH HOSPITALITY.

I have mentioned that Lord Leitrim's tenants, Ellen Call, was evicted for harboring her uncle. This is one of the ways by which the "crime" of Ireland is made to appear so great, when, in fact, Ireland is incomparably more free from crime than either England or Scotland. *But the same acts which are regarded and taught as virtues in England and Scotland are created and punished as legal crimes in Ireland.*

"Harboring a relative" is one of the direst offenses that an Irish peasant can commit under a rack-renting landlord.

When a landlord evicts a tenant there is no place for his family to go but to the workhouse. This is regarded in Ireland as a disgrace. Relatives were in the habit of giving temporary shelter to their friends when they were evicted. The landlords at once made this hospitality an offense punishable with eviction! Many heart-rending stories are told of the cruelties wrought by their merciless enforcement of this "rule of the estates."

I shall content myself with one, told by Mr. Godwin, the father (I believe) of the editor of the New York *Nation*. I heard the story in Kerry before I saw his account of it. I verified its accuracy in Kenmare and at Cahirciveen.

It was a "rule of the estate" on Lord Lansdowne's property in Kerry that "no stranger should be lodged or harbored in any house on the estate, lest he should become sick, or idle, or in some way chargeable on the poor rates. Several were warned and punished for giving lodging to a brother-in-law, a daughter, etc. *The rules forbade marriage without the Agent's permission.* A young couple got married and were chased away to America. The two fathers-in-law were not merely warned—they were *punished* for harboring their son and daughter, by a fine of a gale of rent."

A "gale of rent" is six months' rent.

Mr. Crosby (then and still a Cork editor,) tells of a poor widow who got her daughter married without the necessary permission and who was served with a "notice to quit" which was withdrawn on the payment of three gales of rent!

Mr. Crosby (as quoted by Mr. Godkin) gives a number of similar instances on this estate. One will suffice to show how severe the system of slavery was under the administration of the father of the present Lord Landsdowne and of his grandfather—that Lord Landsdowne who figured as one of the authors of the reform bill of 1832, and to whom Tom Moore dedicated a volume of his poems.

"Timothy Sullivan, a tenant of Derrynabrack, occasionally gave lodgings to his sister whilst her husband was seeking for work. He was afraid to lodge both or either; but the poor woman was in low fever and approaching her confinement. Even under such circumstances his terror was so great that he removed her to *a temporary shed* on Jeremiah Sullivan's land, *where she gave birth to a child*. She remained there some time. When "the office" heard of it, Jeremiah Sullivan was sent for *and compelled to pay a gale of rent as fine, and to throw down the shed.* Thus driven out and with every tenant on the estate afraid to give her shelter or refuge, the miserable woman went about two miles up the mountain, and, sick as she was, and so situated, took shelter in a dry cavern, in which she lived for several days. *But her presence even there was a crime, and a mulct of another gale of rent was levied* of Jeremiah Sullivan! Thus, within three weeks, he was compelled to pay two gales of £3 2s. each. It was declared, also, that the property being the joint property of Jeremiah Sullivan, Timothy Sullivan and Thaddy Sullivan, Timothy Sullivan was a participator in the *crime, and should be fined a gale of rent.* The third, it appeared, escaped.'

This outrage did not occur under Lord Leitrim, but upon the estate of a man who enjoys an enviable position in English political history. The agent was the author of Trench's "Realities of Irish Life"—a book written to defame the Irish peasantry whom its author robbed.

But the criminal records of Ireland tell one story that is still more disgraceful to landlordism. It is reported in the London *Times* in 1851, by a famous writer well known by his initials "S. O." I will give an abridged version of it.

An order had gone forth on the estate, (a common order in Ireland) that no tenant was to admit any lodger into his house. This was a general order. It appears that sometimes *special* orders were given and one was promulgated that Dennis Shea should not be harbored. This boy had no father living. He had lived with a grandmother *who had been turned out of her holding for harboring him.* He had stolen a shilling—a hen; done such things as a neglected twelve-year-old famishing child will do.

One night he came to his Aunt Donohue, who lodged with Casey. Casey told the aunt and uncle not to allow him into the house, as the agent's drivers had given orders about him. The aunt beat him away with a pitchfork and the uncle tied his hands with cords behind his back. The poor child crawls to the door of a neighbor and tries to get in. The uncle is called to take him away and he does so. He yet returns, with hands still behind, having been severely beaten. The child seeks refuge in other cabins but all are forbidden to shelter him. He is brought back by some neighbors in the night, who try to force the sinking child in upon his relation. There is a struggle at the door. The child was heard asking some one to put him upright. In the morning there is blood upon the threshold. The child is stiff dead—a corpse with its arms tied; around it every mark of a last fearful struggle for shelter—food—the common rights of humanity!"

WASHINGTON.

The Fight Over the House Rules—Nominations, Etc.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The House Committee on Rules this morning agreed to a resolution to appoint a special committee of nine Representatives and seven Senators to attend the two hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi River at New Orleans, next month.

The Committee on Rules also had under consideration Reed's amendments to the rules, and the discussion was spirited. Blackburn and Randall, Democratic members of the Committee, took the position that the proposed amendments would deprive the minority of the House of its rightful privileges and tie its hands so as to make it powerless. Blackburn gave notice that the Democrats will filibuster against the adoption of these amendments, and said if the majority proposed to stand by the amendments he would advise them to summon all their absentees, as the Democrats would resist until the dog days and would stop all legislation rather than permit the adoption of the amendments. Finally it was agreed that Blackburn and Randall should have time to prepare a substitute and submit it to the committee, which they will do.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Immediately after the adjournment of the House a caucus of Democratic members was held to decide upon a line of policy to be pursued by the Democrats relative to proposed changes in the rules of the House. Representative Kenna (W. Va.) offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That in the judgment of this caucus the amendments to the rules of the House of Representatives proposed by a majority of the Committee on Rules are destructive of those just rights and necessary privileges of the minority, which a Democratic majority, in former Congresses, never denied Republican minorities, and that we will resist their adoption by every parliamentary method at our command.

"*Resolved*, That we will cheerfully support any amendments to the rules of the House which tend to promote their improvement, the proper facilitation of public business and are not destructive of the rights of the minority and the people they represent."

After a brief discussion the resolution was unanimously adopted and the caucus adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

The President nominated Chas. Ewers, Michigan, United States Consul at Windsor, Ontario, and has withdrawn the nomination of Jas. F. Sword, District of Columbia, as Consul at Cadiz.

The United States Supreme Court, in the case of Edwin A. Merritt, Collector, vs. Sam. Welsh et al, commonly known as the Sugar case, rendered a decision against the position taken by the Treasury Department. The Supreme Court holds the dutiable quality of sugars to be determined by their actual color, graded by the duties standard, and not by their saccharine strength, ascertained by chemical tests.

The effort to hold the session of the House Committee on Foreign Relation in secret, while the investigation of the Peruvian-Chili business progresses, is likely to fail. It may be that representatives of the press will be admitted, while the general public, who attend merely as spectators, will be excluded. The impression is general of the committees that that of the House is favorable to Blaine, while the Senate is against his interests. Gossip asserts that the Senate investigation will certainly be secret, and that it will be more thorough and searching than the House.

There has been considerable oppositton worked up in the House to bill to retire Gen. Grant, and appearances are that the Democrats will unitedly oppose it. There is a good deal of talk of some Republican opposition.

It is thought in some quarters that the course of the Democrats in taking a stand against it, as if to make it a party measure, will have the effect of uniting the Republicans in its favor. Its passage, however, will be strongly resisted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Attorney-General Brewster has given an opinion on certain questions affecting National Banks and their charters, submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Attorney-General says: "An association organized under the act of February 25, 1863, can amend their articles where it does not conflict with provisions of the statute. Associations so organized for a period of less than 20 years from the date of the act cannot by amending their articles extend the period to 20 years from that date." Reply in the affirmative is given to the query of the Secretary of the Treasury would an amendment of the articles of an association changing the maximum originally determined be inconsistent with law, provided the new maximum be determined by the Comptroller of the Currency.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs last week instructed a sub-committee to prepare a bill embodying the recommendation decided upon by the full committee in regard to strengthening the United States Navy. The basis upon which the bill was prepared was published at the time. To-day the full committee received the report of the sub-committee and authorized the Chairman to report a bill to the House with favorable recommendation.

The Grand Jury indicted S. G. Cotrell, John N. Mannix and Charles H. Dickson for conspiracy to defraud the Government, by means of fraudulent bids for 3,109 post routes in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi and corruptly combining to obtain the contract by means of bogus sureties, Cotrell being principal and Mannix and Dickson bondsmen. They further indict Mannix and Dickson for perjury in falsely swearing to each owning 275 acres unimproved coal land in Morgan County, Ky., valued at $100,000.

A Town Attacked by Apaches.

TUCSON, March 4.—Reports from Sonora say that the Town of Nacori, containing several hundred inhabitants, was attacked by Apaches. Three were killed on each side. The courier who left for assistance heard heavy firing shortly after leaving.

Buffalo Bill owns about $300,000 worth of cattle in Texas, and Nat Salsbury, of the Troubadours, has a large ranch between El Paso and Fort Worth, which yields him $10,000 annually.

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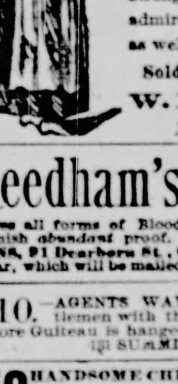

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2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.
3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.
4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

Home Talks.

The sitting-room is pre-eminently the home room. There the family gather when the day's work is done, father, mother and the children, with perhaps a neighbor or two who come in to talk over public or private matters. The strongest associations, those which appeal most to the heart, are connected with this apartment, and in years to come the family gathering place will be clothed with the most vivid colors in the memory of the children who have long since left the home roof. This being so no pains can be too great to render the room bright and attractive. As said before, the doing so need not involve great expense. The suggestions that we make here are simply suggestions—although we have seen them carried out, and know that the effect is good—intended to set you to thinking.

Colors, etc., must often be chosen to harmonize with furniture already purchased, so that it is difficult to advise only in a general way.

Paint the woodwork of the sitting room of the cottage under consideration a dull red with lines of a darker color, almost approaching black. Select a paper for the walls of either a pale olive background with gold figures running over it, or let the background be a light warm gray with a liberal amount of gold upon it. Do not use a dado, but have a frieze of olive and red or gray and red with a dividing line of the darker shade of red and of gold. Make the ceiling of a dull smoky yellow, if the olive is used on the wall or a light gray if the paper has the gray background. Have a center piece of shaded olive and gold.

The carpet to be used in this room would be pretty of the shaded olives in small figures. In fact, small figures are prettiest for all rooms, unless they are large stately apartments. Rugs of warm, rich colors add much to the brightness of a room, when the carpets are of neutral colors.

Now for the window draperies. A very pretty and quite inexpensive curtain, and one which will correspond well with the sitting room as we have described it, may be made of scrym, either plain or striped, edged with Antique or Honiton lace. Make them to just touch the floor when hanging loose from the pole which suspends them. Let the lace run across the bottom.

Lambrequins may be made of felt, olive green trimmed with deep red plush or embroidered across the bottom with bright colors and finished with a pretty furniture fringe. Or what would be cheaper they may be made of Aida canvas embroidered in bright colors upon the light background and finished with a fringe. Several kinds of lambrequins were described in the BLADE before the holidays which might give our correspondent some aid in selecting. The draperies for the bay window would look well of the same materials, or if heavier hangings are preferred, there are a variety of stuffs that come for such purposes of the two colors olive and red, which should be combined in them.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Fancy Work.

Pansy Mats.—"Amy" asks how to crochet a Pansy Mat. I have seen no answer to her yet. Materials required for a pair of them are of single zephyr, one quarter oz. of white, one quarter oz. of black, half an ounce of the brighter yellow, and one ounce of shaded purple. Commence with white, make a chain of six, and join it; into that crochet 12 long crochet stitches, with one chain stitch between each, fasten it and make three chain stitches for the next row; do this at each row. Third row, make two long crochet stitches into every loop of the second row. Fourth row, two long crochet stitches, with one chain between, and alternate with one long into every loop, not stich. Fifth row, two long crochet, alternated with two separate stitches of long crochet, with one chain between each. Sixth row, two long crotchet stitches, with three separate stitches of long crochet chain between each. Seventh row, commence with the black, two long crochet stitches into every loop of the white. Eighth row, commence with the yellow and crochet two long crochet stitches into every loop. Ninth and last row, commence with the shaded purple and crochet same as last two rows; thread a needle with black thread and catch down the fullness to give effect to the pansies.

Did any of you ever try making spatter work with stove polish instead of ink? You can make lambrequins for window or curtains for toilet stand, etc. Spread your muslin on a table, lay pressed ferns and leaves on in the shape desired; have stove polish mixed smooth, dip in brush and draw over fine-tooth comb. The stove polish looks as well, and has the advantage of washing out if you desire.—M. A. M., Green City, Pa.

A Pretty, Inexpensive Work Basket.—Take two peach baskets, fasten the bottoms securely together, get 1½ yds. of paper cambric, any color you choose; fasten around the bottom and top widthwise with little tufts of yarn of some pretty contrasting color, allowing the cambric to cover the inside of the upper basket. Lay the fulness where the baskets are fastened together in box pleats. Put a band around the center and fasten with a bow. For the handle take a piece of barrel hoop; cover it and place a bow where it is fastened on. Make pockets of the same, and put around the outside for thread, loops for shears and scissors. Fasten a little cushion on the outside of the handle where it is fastened on, or two cushions about two inches long on each side of the center of the handle. Put a little thimble pocket on the other, and you have a very convenient work basket and a nice place to keep your work. This basket might be made very handsome out of nice material and more work.—C. M. K.

Cheap Splasher.—I will tell how I make a very nice splasher, and cheap one. Take white oil cloth (which I prefer to color) 33 inches in length and 25 in width, pink it all around. Take whatever color cloth you wish, cut in strips and pink, fasten together in each little leaf with cross stitch yarn same color as cloth. Make five pockets, one larger than the rest in the center, two close to bottom corners little larger than the upper ones, which go opposite those at the bottom, one straight piece about 10 inches long to be placed between the top pockets and caught fast making three puffs. The pockets and straight piece are to be pinked around and bound across the top, either with ribbon or braid; if with ribbon finish at corners of pockets with bows; if bound with braid finish with card and balls made of yarn. Anyone wishing to ask any questions about this, or desiring patterns for pockets will address me. I will give all information desired. G.

Box 176, Rossville, Vermillion Co., Ill.

Correspondence.

THE OLD WAY.—I have been reading the interesting letters of THE HOUSEHOLD, during the past three years, so that I feel almost acquainted with the writers. This is my first attempt however.

A great deal has been said of late, in THE HOUSEHOLD, in regard to the various methods of washing. I will simply say that I have tried a great many methods of washing, but have fallen back to the "old way again." My way of washing clothes is to rub all the soiled spots thoroughly through the first water then boil and wash lightly through the boiling suds. They are then ready to rinse and blue. If badly soiled, wash through two waters before boiling. Blue just enough to make the clothes look clear. I detest too much bluing. They will then be white enough to please the most fastidious. Some may say, all nonsense entirely too much work. It won't take much more work this way if you manage your work well, and have a good wringer. The old adage is "anything well done is twice done." I agree with "Old Boston" in regard to washing.—DOLLIE.

A DEFENSE.—I see by last week's BLADE that a certain Postmaster in Iowa has felt disposed to malign me and put me in a false light before the readers of the BLADE; and I wish to make a correction and set myself right before the public. I cannot conceive what motive induced him to write about me as he has done. Probably he sent me a few old papers, specimen copies he had lying around loose in the office, giving me no clue as to who sent them, as I have received about 100 pounds of such old papers within the last three months.

I have received some very good reading matter from friends, who wrote me kindly who sent them, and I sent the postage; others refused postage for what they sent. Now, if said Postmaster had written to me and let me know who he was and what he had sent he could have had postage. I wrote some time ago to the BLADE that I could not send any more postage, which did not appear from some cause. The worthy postmaster should know that the people of Kansas are not so benighted that a few newspapers a year or two old is such a godsend. Perhaps he thinks we never see a newspaper here once in a month. I wish to say to the readers of the BLADE that I was willing to pay for my reading, such as was of any value to me and if I knew who sent them, so far as I was able, and that my standing in the community is as good perhaps as his who tries to injure my character before the world.—LEVI CRIM, Newton, Kans.

VINES.—In this land of free homes all should try and make their surroundings as pleasant as possible. Vines are one of our best ornaments for they will shade a door, climb up over a window or fence or cover a stump and make a beautiful mound of green of it, or cover the side of a house, twining around an old tree, covering it with living green instead of brown branches. Then how could we have the pretty rockeries or the shady arbors without the vines to run wild over the one and climb up over the other. Some may find their yards rather small but by a little care and forethought, they may be made lovely. If you want something beautiful twine a few morning glories up over the door or window and early in the morning take a look at them. Indeed they are rightly named glories, for it is a glorious sight to see the many colored bells looking so velvety and bright, covered with dew, sparkling and nodding in the sunlight, the busy bees and pretty humming birds diving down into their very hearts for a honey dew breakfast. But by noon they are all gone, for they are modest little flowers and dare not look Old Sol in the face for long; but their sister, or cousin, or—well, I don't know just what relative, but it is one of the family, only it is a minor instead of a major, that is it is a dwarf—never thinks of opening its sleepy eyes until the day king awakes it. Then it is lovely, and if sown near the climbing glories looks nicely, as it is in bloom from sunrise until sundown, and just as it goes to sleep another member of the family, the evening glory, opens its white bells and sheds its fragrance on the evening air. The convolvulus family is indeed very interesting and beautiful.

Then there is the cypress vine, with its rose, white and scarlet stars, and feathery foliage, and such a climber! It is always reaching up. Should a small dead tree chance to be in your yard, don't dig it up, but plant some cypress seed around it, and in a short time you will have a lovely tree, besides one of the prettiest yard ornaments, one of nature's own.

The thunbergia is a beauty but starts rather slowly at first; it is a splendid plant for baskets or vases, the orange, white and yellow flowers being very beautiful. The maurandya is also good either for house or garden culture, as is the cobæa scapdens, which is generally acknowledged one of the best and prettiest vines. The nasturtion will soon cover a fence, and is such a clean, neat-looking plant with its bright flowers that it is well liked. For the back fence try some of the gourds; there are a great many kinds, but a few are the bottle, lemon, pear, striped apple, egg, orange and club-shaped fruit. They make a rapid growth, the foliage of some are often large and coarse, so they are not suitable for the yard. The sweet pea makes a splendid hedge, and the flowers are good for boquets. But these are all annuals, and although good in their place, yet we want a few perennials to mix in, something to climb up the side of the house or over an arbor and stay there. The wistaria, with its lovely purple flowers and rapid growth, will soon cover the side of a house or arbor. It is very hardy and can be grown from seed, as can the pretty Dutchman's pipe that is so hardy and so rapid a grower, with its yellowish brown flowers, shaped like a pipe. But who could help admiring the lovely clematis, with its pretty white fragrant flowers? The perennial pea is also very hardy, but it does not grow tall enough for arbors, but is a nice trellis plant. All these hardy vines can be raised from seed, so no one need do with a few vines, and then they add so much beauty to a place that once you get them you will always want to keep them.—CHATTA BELLA, box 126, West Branch, Ogemaw Co., Mich.

HINTS TO PARENTS. NO. 1.—*Naming the Baby.*—Requests for twin names suggests the propriety of a few hints on the subject of names in general. It is really about the only event in one's life in which he has no opportunity to have any choice or say of his own, and yet in which he has such an exclusively personal interest. The desire that the little bundle of possibilities should bear the name of some beloved or illustrious relative is natural and proper. But to call the son by the name of the father is not in good taste, for it invariably becomes old Tom and young Tom, or little Sam and big Sam, or old John and young John, or little Fred and big Fred, etc., as the case may be.

In the matter of the name itself, care should be taken not to afflict the bearer with something outlandish, as one's name is a thing which accompanies them through life, and by reason of its very ever-presence often becomes a burden at best; but when homely or ridiculous, becomes positively repulsive, especially to one of a sensitive nature. If pains were taken to know the meaning or significance of a name before it is irrevocably fastened upon the helpless infant, much annoyance and even suffering would be prevented. There are quite a number of names whose significance is objectionable. Thus, both James and Jacob means supplanter; the meaning of Alvah is iniquity, a dog; Ulysses, a hater; Gideon, a destroyer. Of girls' names, Ursula means a tame bear, while Mary, Maria and Miriam signify bitterness; and Ophelia, a serpent.

But for every name thus odious, there are a score which are not so, and most of them are decidedly pleasing in their import. The meaning of Arthur, is noble; Cyril, lordly; Eric, brave; Heman, faithful; Hiram, most noble; Patrick, noble; Valentine, strong; Zadok, just; Zaccheus, pure; Agnes, pure; Ann, Anna, and Hannah, grace; Bridget, strength; Margaret, a pearl; Sarah, a princess; Susan, and Susannah, a lily; Tabitha, a gazelle; Virginia, pure; and so on through the chapter.

Of twins, we knew a pair of boys whose names were Dewit and Dewight. Erastus and Erasmus, though distinct names, have the same meaning—lovable. Job and Joab are very like, but the former means afflicted. Mathew and Mathias are preferable, while Samuel and Solomon are perhaps more desirable than either. Mary and Martha go well together, as do Cordelia and Cornelia; also Caroline and Emeline, and Julia and Celia. But names of similar sound are very apt to cause confusion, and serious complications sometimes grow out of their use; and it is probably for this reason that they are seldom used.

The passion for naming "the baby" for some famous personage will hardly bear the test of criticism, for if the individual should fail to reach a like eminence, the very name stands as a perpetual reminder of what he is not; while, if fortune smiles, and fame is reached, there remains the vexation of a divided reputation. But to be able to give luster to a name heretofore obscure is worthy the effort of an indomitable ambition.

There is another thing about a name which is seldom thought of at the time of selecting, and that is the nickname that will follow. That Peter will become Pete; Thomas, Tom; Richard, Dick; Samuel, Sam; Margaret, Mag; Sarah, Sal, and Elizabeth, Lib or Bet, is as certain as night follows day. Yet this matter is very largely modified by the home usage. As children are taught to address each other so as a rule, will they be addressed by others. The same is equally true of the parents. If the husband habitually calls his wife Pol, or the wife never fails to call her husband Jake, they must not be surprised to find that other people do the same. But if, on the contrary, they treat each other with respect, others will no presume to do differently.—R. E. PORTER.

CONGRATULATORY WORDS.—Well, I want to say something but do not know how to begin; I am too full for utterance. The BLADE has just come. It is almost tea time but I must look over the paper a moment first. O what a change! Astonishing and delightful! No more dim, blurred lines and letters to make the eyes ache, but a clear, bright face refreshing to look at. And then the contents; what an array! It is literally crowded with good things; such a feast as I here see spread for our intellectual appetites moves me to drop everything else and seize the pen in order to thank and congratulate the editor and all who had a hand in it, for their magnificent success. In short the BLADE now is perfect; the very ideal of a family newspaper; long may it wave!

In my hasty inspection of the contents, my eye fell upon some words near the top of the second column of THE HOUSEHOLD page, strange, startling words, so I found the beginning of the letter and read it through. Indeed, I could hardly keep still to read it. I wanted to throw up my hat—though it happens to be a bonnet—and give three cheers for "S.G.," who so bravely and forcibly comes to the rescue of poor slave-wives, who are everywhere bending and groaning beneath their almost intolerable burdens. It is a shame to the *masters*, a blot on manhood, that the country is so full of women who are slowly and patiently digging their own graves right under the eyes of their husbands, who never see or know what it is that is making their home and their comfort until the machinery stops and they find themselves alone in the dark. If only all men thought and acted with "S. G." what a blessed thing it would be for the human race. Men would have less to complain of in woman; there would be fewer unhappy, faded, sickly wives and mothers; fewer puny, delicate children, for how can a miserable, worked-to-death mother give healthy, happy life to her offspring. Go on, "S. G.," in your well-begun work, and the blessings of womankind will attend you forever. There are mountains of prejudice and oceans of ignorance to be got over, and, like John Brown, you may fall a martyr before the work is accomplished, but the day of emancipation will come—the Lord hasten it.—JUSTICE.

MORE ABOUT INGERSOLL.—T. E. Burrell reminds me of an early editor of Euclid's Geometry, who had so much reverence for the great mathematician that he allowed some glaring errors to remain in the text, and by way of apology made the corrections in his foot-notes.

This gentleman has a faith "hallowed by tender associations," and while his faith makes him say "the Christian religion is the strongest influence for good," yet he "cannot accept it," and soundly berates "Laura Carter" because she did not think "the general good" demanded of her to throw mud at Col. Ingersoll rather than admire his noble qualities of head and heart.

A man of fine feelings could not coarsely ridicule the faith which T. E. Burrill says he "cannot accept."

Brother Burrill is surely mistaken. Col. Ingersoll never could coarsely ridicule hallowed associations that he (Burrill) cannot accept. Before brother Burrill proceeds to defame the Colonel for a lack of fine feelings, I would recommend him to reconcile himself to his faith. Brother Burrill has surely forgotten to carefully consider the general good; or he would not stand up a living monument of total depravity and declare that he cannot accept a faith hallowed by tender associations when he knows it is the strongest influence for good.

For the general good let him either denounce his faith or show to the world wherein his life is better than the Christian religion, for fear he be adjudged by his own words, "His work is in ruin."

I undertake to say the Colonel has never by any published utterance sought to deprive any one of consolation "in the ills of life," and how Brother Burrill can be deprived of such consolation when he cannot accept the thing that consoles, although hallowed by tender associations is more than I can understand.

I challenge T. E. Burrill to point to any "old belief" Col. Ingersoll has sought to destroy where he has not suggested something better and purer. Bro. Burrill's reverence seems to be getting the better of his logic. "Building a new religion on the foundations of the old" is not the aim of Col. Ingersoll, Laura Carter, or any other person who wishes to see the world progress. Whoever says the Colonel is not earnestly desiring to benefit mankind, as evidenced by his writing, is either profoundly ignorant of the man's character or most wantonly and maliciously misrepresents him.

Bro. Burrill puts the Christian religion in about the same position the man did himself when the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree for killing his father and mother. Upon being asked by the court if he had anything to say why judgment should not be pronounced, said, "I hope the court will be merciful because I am an orphan."

When the Christian religion puts itself in the position that it cannot be accepted, although hallowed by tender associations, it has outlived its usefulness. If its kingdom is not undone, its crown, at least, is not worth the wearing—and it illy becomes brother Burrill to champion a cause he has renounced. He makes himself ridiculous in jumbling up an age of progress with Christian charity.

"Alas for the rarity
Of Christian charity."

When sought for in an age of progress it pales and fades in pitiless gloom.

Brace up, Brother Burrill, accept the strongest influence for good, or have the hardihood to lay aside your reverence for a thing that does not commend itself to your understanding.

The fact that misguided creatures bow down to the seven-headed idols of Hindostan is no proof that the "old belief is worthy of reverence.

Make a holocaust of all of the shrines of the past, if the pathway of the future can be illumined thereby.—L. D. HELLER, Grand Rapids, O.

SOME PLAIN WORDS.—I feel great interest in your paper especially the HOUSEHOLD. I feel greatly pained by hearing in some pieces so much of domestic unhappiness especially among the females, I have been married 30 years; it has been a life of uninterrupted happiness, not a cloud in all my pathway. When I was a young man I wondered to see husbands and wives snapping and snarling at each other who a few months before had pledged eternal love and fidelity. I began to inquire the cause of this unhappiness. I found three reasons. First among the young men my companions, they would laugh and brag that they lied to young women and they believed it every word. In this way through cunning and deceit they won those young women. How can woman place confidence in such a man?

2. When young people are going to get married there are two sides to the picture, a dark and bright side. The bright side they always see. A man should show his intended wife the dark side and then let her be her own judge and choose for herself.

3. Refusing to sleep in the same room. The husband's business keeps him away all day. The wife's domestic concerns prevents their being in each other's company. The only opportunity is when they meet at the table or at evening. If the husband sees something during his absence, or if the wife hears something wrong about her husband's concerns or conduct, it is talked over. Angry words ensue and their minds are alienated. The husband rises in the morning, goes about his business with his mind disturbed; the wife is confused and troubled, Satan sees this the time to drive the wedge to divide and conquer. Nine-tenths of the divorces commence here. When I was married I saw this. I told my intended wife that this was the cause of most of the domestic quarrels. When we were united we pledged that whatever might be our domestic troubles in the day, it should never enter our bedchamber. Our promise was faithfully kept.

The young heart is like a garden in bloom, all the passions strong and fragrant. Why is this garden not always in bloom? Because we cease to throw out every passion and cultivate the good, and every good passion will grow stronger at 30 years hence. More anon.—WILLIAM MAY.

A WORD TO "HUMBUG."—"Humbug," we think you have a curious idea of the "eternal fitness of things." If you are the vicious creature you represent, I would like to know how you are coming home without bringing some of the contaminating influence with you. We scarcely wish to be protected by a man that has to blush at the thought of his own guilty acts. You do not want us to "stoop so low as to place ourselves on a level with man, and wallow in the filth of politics." Filth of politics! Has it got so low as that? If so, it is high time we lend a hand and help lift it out of the mire. You said the "freedom of the ballot-box would not be recognized." Would it be worse in that respect than it is now? and would ice-cream cost more than "whisky straight, or with a stick in it?"

You say it will be, "Come on, my dear; we are going to the election, and we are going to vote for Jim Blaine; you understand, old woman, or you will stay at home." Well, we cannot say just how we shall vote; but we know we shall not stay at home, unless we choose.—CONCERT.

LET THEM ALONE.—And still they come! The old bachelors I mean. I know of a bachelor who kept "bachelor's hall" for awhile, who had a broom he said he "had used for four years, and was just as good as new yet." How I should have liked to peep into that "hall," at the floors thereof. I heard one bachelor boast that he had used a plate a year without washing, and it was as clean as any old maid's would have been under the circumstances.

I am going to Texas, for the express purpose of taking supper with "Nomad," for I like *good* oatmeal cooked by a cook that is *clean*.

I would like to see Nomad's "shanty," as he calls it. But let's leave the bachelors alone a little while. Tally one for the few men, sensible enough not to take the first woman they can get, that are wise enough to wait for a pure, noble woman, who will fill the hallowed place of a wife, as it should be filled. How few these women are! Perhaps this is the reason that these bachelors are bachelors, they have not yet found such women. It is better for these to remain single all their days than to marry a woman that would make home unpleasant. Be careful not to make mistakes; wait always if it is necessary.

I am much interested in teaching, and though I have never taught I intend to soon.

I say with "Hoosier" teacher, "Let the old teachers give us something we can put in our note books for future reference." I would like the advice of experienced teachers in regard to rules, order, etc. I am determined to make my first school a success, for much lies there in. GEM.

AN INTERESTING SUBJECT.—In common with a large number of your readers who are troubled with dyspepsia I am taking a lively interest in what is being said on the subject by several correspondents through the columns of the BLADE. I trust "Aunt Adelaide," Mr. Freeman and others will give us the benefit of all the knowledge they have gained through study and experience. Forms of dyspepsia differ almost the same as personal resemblance—no two exactly alike—and what will cure one has little or no beneficial effect on another. For instance "Aunt Adelaide's" remedy was tonics and nourishing food, while Mr. Freeman's was abstinence, giving rest to the weakened organs. Physicians differ about as much as the non-professional in their treatment except as to tonics, which as far as my experience goes they all prescribe.

In my particular case I have been a sufferer more or less for four years and for the last two years continuously. I have not in all this time succeeded in finding anything to stop or materially relieve the continual fermentation going on in my stomach. I have, of course, suffered my share from nervous and physical prostration, frequently so severe as to be confined to the house.

It is possible that among your many readers, there may be some one or more persons who have suffered likewise and been cured. If so, will they let it be known through the BLADE?—JOSEPHUS.

A Rhymer Speaks.

Some months ago a Mr. Frazier,
Disgusted with our present laws,
Urged Woman Suffrage as a measure—
In fact, espoused the ladies' cause,
And followed up his inspiration
With zeal and much apparent zest;
But, doubtless, to his consternation,
He found he'd waked a hornet's nest.

And now this seems to be the question
O'er which THE HOUSEHOLD is perplexed,
For every week some wise suggestion—
Some sermon from the same old text—
Some weak attempt to make derision,
Or some fresh onslaught made,
Is sure to greet our eager vision,
As we unfold the good old BLADE.

These diatribes now find expression
In satire, ridicule or wit,
Designed to meet the foe's aggression,
Or amplify some happy hit;
And sometimes we are made to wonder
What accident it could have been
That caused the quite apparent blunder,
By which an argument slipped in.

"Let women vote," says Mr. Frazier,
"For Reason sanctions their demand,
While Right and Justice, in the measure,
With Equity, go hand in hand."
Let women vote! O, what a notion!
Saint Paul and "Ned" rise up aghast,
And our "Ezekiel" makes a motion
To copy from the moldy past.

Then hear the piquant Mrs. Wheeler,
"She talks" as when she first began;
But don't her sentiments conceal her?
We think she should have been a man.
'Tis possible that she is blinded
By prejudice, or love, or hate,
But certain 'tis that she's strong-minded,
And ought to take her suffrage straight.

"The time will come," says A. B. Chalice,
"When "she" shall vote the same as "he,"
When women shall, in cot or palace,
Man's equal and his helpmeet be."
"When that time comes the charming witches
Shall yield to us car-seat and path,
And come what *may*, we'll keep our breeches."
So says the chivalrous McBath.

Now, since I've glanced at your effusions,
Dear friends, and criticized so free,
I'll add thereto my own conclusions,
And you may do the same by me.
Well, then, in fair or stormy weather,
Count me a friend to woman's cause;
Let man and woman vote together
And help to frame their equal laws.

—C. E. WOOD.

We hope to hear from this correspondent again in a similar happy vein.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Inquiries.

Will "Aunt Adelaide" tell me where I can get the medicine she spoke of, Lacto Peptine, in THE HOUSEHOLD? Her experience with this dread disease is much the same as mine. Have starved myself for 25 years and am nothing but skin and bones.—MRS. G.

Will some member of THE HOUSEHOLD please send me some choice slips of their house plants, and will the BLADE answer if the "Sunday School Scholar" has mocking birds to sell? Can THE HOUSEHOLD tell me where I can obtain a full-blood Newfoundland dog? What would be the probable cost?—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

We have published all that has come to us in regard to mocking birds, and can answer no further questions, simply because we do not know. The address of "Sunday School Scholar" is, we believe, Miss Kittie Wilcox, Oranogo, Jasper Co., Mo.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Will the lady, Mrs. Galpin I think it was, who gave the recipe for washing silver or silver polish, please give it again, if not too much trouble.—MRS. H. W. TAYLOR, Brooklyn, Schuyler Co., Ill.

Our correspondent can ascertain what she wished to know in regard to dahlias, by writing to "Chatta Bella," box 126 West Branch, Ogemaw Co., Mich.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Will some kind reader of the HOUSEHOLD please tell me the hand flirtations; or, I will pay postage to have them sent to my address, box 31, Scio, Ohio. I would also like to have some member of the HOUSEHOLD give some questions for discussion suitable for common literary societies.—O. S.

I am very much interested in silk lace knitting. Will the lady who recommends a narrower pattern than "Twig's" send directions in full, as I have failed to combine the two? Any information will be gladly received. — AN APPRECIATIVE READER, Russellville, O.

I desire some of the sisters to give a sufferer from canker in the mouth and stomach a sure cure.—SISTER.

Where can I get the old book H. B. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and oblige?—D. T. H., Rockfield, Ind.

Any bookseller can procure it for you without doubt.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Can any of the readers of the BLADE tell me of anything to put in the teeth to kill the nerves? My teeth have bothered me for 16 years. I have had some of them filled but that does not ease them now. I find I am losing all my teeth on my right side, which causes my face to sink, and being young don't want to get any more extracted. If any one knows what will kill the nerves so the teeth won't ache any more in return I will send my recipe for dyspepsia.—A GREAT SUFFERER.

Will some member of THE HOUSEHOLD please inform me how to keep the head from sweating?—CRICKET.

Will "Chatta Bella" of Linden, Mich., send me patterns of elephant, cat, dog, rabbit and horse? If I knew her address I would send postage. Address, MRS. C. C. CLARK, Fostoria, Seneca Co., O.

Will some one please tell me what *twist stitch* means in knitting lace?—F. H., Somerfield, Somerset Co., Pa.

I have noticed so many times how readily the BLADE HOUSEHOLD has responded to calls for help, and I earnestly hope you will help me in my trouble, which is this: We have been in Kansas now over a year, and in all that time have not seen, much less tasted, a bit of fresh fruit, and $1 would buy the dried fruit we have used. Now I am going to make a strong effort to start us a fruit garden in the Spring, but as we are too poor to buy shrubs, I take this plan to get them. You, of the fruitful East, who have fruit the year round, can never know what it is to live so. From your gardens you would never miss a few roots and they would make me and my babies very happy. I would like a few of each of the following: currant, goosberry, blackberry and grape; and all who can spare a few of those named will please send them to me (in good time to set in the Spring) at Sweet-Home, Smith County, Kansas.—MRS. JENNIE KARR.

Will some of the readers of the Household Department please tell me of some Town or small City in Ohio where they are in need of a good dressmaker?—DRESSMAKER.

Will "Nomad, the Bach" send his real address and name through these columns to N. Richards, Titusville, Pa.? He may hear of something to his advantage.

Will some reader tell me how to grow plants from Spring cuttings, so as to have them blooming in the Winter?—DIXIE.

I failed to learn how to knit the wide "torchon lace" which Mrs. J.W.W. sent directions for knitting in one of the November numbers, I believe, and as my paper by some means got lost, I write to ask if I can get a back number of the BLADE that has the direction in, or can it be printed again? I have got quite a piece of the lace knit, but as I did not commit it to memory I cannot finish it and it is so very pretty I am anxious to get the directions.—MRS. S. R. R., Heppner, Umatilla Co., Oregon.

We cannot supply back numbers of the paper, nor can we republish the lengthy directions inquired for. Perhaps some one of the members of THE HOUSEHOLD will oblige our correspondent by sending the paper or pattern to the above address.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Answers to Inquiries.

I want to answer the young housekeeper's inquiry how to make good potato yeast: Take a handful of hops and put boiling in 3 pints or more of water, then take 4 large potatos and grate them into a pan. Put into this a cup of granulated sugar and a large tablespoonful of salt, then strain onto this the hop water. Put all back into the kettle and let it boil 10 minutes or so, then turn out and when most cold put in a large tin cupful of the old yeast, and in a few hours it will be very light. Put this into a tight jar and it will keep 6 weeks. Two large spoonfuls is enough for a loaf of bread. Stir the yeast thoroughly before taking from the jar every time.—MRS. A. DYER, Plainfield, Mass.

Mrs. E. R. Carpenter asks how to clean the white center of a broche shawl. Here is a good recipe; it is good also for cleaning very fine white lace: Spread a white cloth on the table and cover well with dry corn meal, then spread the shawl over it and cover the white part of the shawl with meal and roll very tightly; put it away for a week, and the shawl will be nice and clean.

Another and quicker way is to take ½ pint of corn meal and ½ pint of coarse salt; mix well; take a brush and scour well; of course it must be used dry. The first would be best, because there would be no rubbing.—"VALENTINA," Rockwood, Ill.

If "Subscriber" will take 1 lb best white glue in 2½ pts clear water in a tin vessel, over a slow fire, dissolve 1 tablespoonful gum shellac in 4 ozs alcohol, and stir the shellac, and pour 4 ozs dry white lead into the boiling glue until well mixed, then add 1 oz aqua ammonia, he will have something that will cement anything except metals.

I would say to "Jennie Meeks," Oswego, Kan., that a cheerful disposition and doing good to others will no doubt be the most efficient and harmless remedy for wrinkles on the face, and I consider gray hairs honorable, and do not think it advisable to try to restore it to its original color. "Una," your question is one which I think requires considerable thought, so I will not attempt to answer it directly. My experience in that direction is not much. Although I have taught very little (scarcely a year), I like it. It is a pleasure to me to see the children climbing the ladder to knowledge. I believe that those who teach and dislike it are the ones that are generally unsuccessful, although I may be mistaken. If so, will some of the readers of the BLADE please inform me through its columns?—VALENTINE.

Recipes.

To Make Soap.—I noticed some time ago, a lady asked for a soap recipe, and as I have not seen a reply I deem it my duty to give mine, as I think I cannot be beat making soap. I make mine in the sun, I generally commence it in June. I run my lye off; then put the grease into a wooden cask, or an iron kettle, then pour the lye over it, which must be strong enough to bear an egg, if it is not, boil it until it will cut a feather; set it where the sun will shine on it, the best part of the day; cover it at night and uncover it in the morning. Do not forget to cover it when it rains. Stir it once or twice a day. After it is partly made you can tell whether it needs any more grease or lye. Before putting it away I hang it over a slow fire for several hours and let it boil, which I think prevents it from being so hard on the hands. I like this way of making soap better, for it takes less work and less wood. Sisters, try it, and report success. At some future, if desired, I will give my recipe for making hard soap.

Pudding Sauce—For a pint, take 1 table-spoonful of cornstarch, dilute with cold water, and fill up with boiling water; set on the stove. Sweeten to the taste. Add a piece of butter the size of a hickory nut. When it boils, if it is too thick, thin with boiling water; if too thin, add more diluted starch, as it requires more of some starch than others. When it boils take off and flavor. Use it while warm.—AMIE, Alpha, O.

To Make Custard Without Milk.—2 heaping tablespoonfuls of flour mixed with a pint of water, boil well and when cold add 1 egg, butter half the size of an egg, 1 cup sugar, salt to taste, flavor with lemon or vanilla.

Snow Cake.—1 cup sugar, ½ cup butter, ½ cup sweet milk, 1½ cups flour, whites of 4 eggs, teaspoonful of baking powder. This makes an excellent cake.

To Cure Gapes.—To those who are troubled with gapes in early chicks I would say, that as soon as you take the brood from the nest begin feeding them a little cayenne pepper in their feed once a day and continue this until they are too large to have gapes. I have tried this with success after years of worry and toil with losing all my early broods.—GERTRUDE.

A Cure for Consumption.—Take raw onions, warm them in warm water, if they are cold; then pare, slice and bruise them. Put them on a cloth and use the same as a poultice across the chest. Wrap a wide towel or something around the patient and pin tight. I cured my son with the above remedy. He has simply lost the sense of smelling. His mother died with the fatal disease.—JOHN A. SAMPSON, Excelsior, Hennepin Co., Minn.

Fruit Cake.—One cup butter, 3 cups light brown sugar, the yolks of 3 eggs, beat together thoroughly, then add 1 cup sweet milk, 4 cups flour, 1 spoonful baking powder, dredge some flour over 1 lb. raisins and 1 lb. currants, and add them, also spices of all kinds, 1 lemon; lastly, add the whites well beaten, and bake five or six hours. I have an excellent recipe for a cake weighing 14 pounds,—but of course the recipe can be divided—which Mrs. Jones can have by addressing me through your paper.—MRS. B. W. MARCY, Wilkesbarre.

Mrs. Tucker's Eye Recipe.—I send Mrs. E. Tucker's eye recipe that has been asked for: Break the small end of an egg and turn out the egg and fill the shell with soft water; add white vitriol as much as you can hold on a three-cent silver piece and set the egg shell in hot embers to simmer. Apply several times a day.

To Cure Chills.—I wish to tell Mrs. M. M. Wiled, of Mayville, Ind., how I cured chills of long standing. After trying every medicine we knew of, and some we did not know, without being benefited in the least, we heard of lemons. I never had a chill after I used two lemons, over two years ago. I have used 42 dozen and still use them, as I think they are the best medicine there is. They are a remedy for nearly all the ailments flesh is heir to. Don't say "humbug" before you try them. Eat them if you can, if not squeeze the juice out and weaken and drink, using no sugar as that kills the medicinal qualities. Use two a day until the chills are broken, and you will soon learn how to use them. If they cure you, as they will if you use them, report to THE HOUSEHOLD and other sufferers may be benefited.—CONCEIT.

Our Young Folks.

THE STORY OF A STOWAWAY.

Spite of storm and stress of weather, in a gale that lashed the land,
On the "Cyprian" screw steamer, there the Captain took his stand.
He was no fair-weather sailor, and he often made the boast
That the ocean safer sheltered than the wild Carnarvon coast.
He'd a good ship underneath him, and a screw of English form.
So he sailed from out the Mersey in the hurricane and storm.
All the luck was dead against him—with the tempest at its hight,
Fires expired, and rudders parted, in the middle of the night.
Sails were torn and rent asunder. Then he spoke with bated breath:
'Save yourselves, my gallant fellows! we are drifting to our death!"
Then they looked at one another, and they felt the awful shock,
When, with louder crash than tempest, they were dashed upon a rock.
All was over now and hopeless; but across those miles of foam
They could hear the shouts of people, and could see the lights of home.
"All is over!" screamed the Captain. "You have answered duty's call.
Save yourselves! I cannot help you! God have mercy on us all!"
So they rushed about like madmen, seizing belt, and oar and rope—
For the sailor knows where life is, there's the faintest ray of hope—
Then, amidst the wild confusion, at the dreaded dawn of day,
From the hold of that doomed vessel crept a wretched Stowaway!
Who shall tell the saddened story of this miserable lad?
Was it wild adventure stirred him, was he going to the bad?
Was he thief, or bully's victim, or a runaway from school,
When he stole that fatal passage from the port of Liverpool?
No one looked at him, or kicked him, 'midst the paralyzing roar;
All alone he felt the danger, and he saw the distant shore.
Over went the gallant fellows, when the ship was breaking fast,
And the Captain with his life belt—he prepared to follow last;
But he saw a boy neglected, with a face of ashy gray.
"Who are you?" roared out the Captain. "I'm the boy who stow'd away!"
There was scarce another second left to think what he could do,
For the fatal ship was sinking—Death was ready for the two.
So the Captain called the outcast—as he faced the tempest wild—
From his own waist took the lifebelt—and he bound it round the child?
"I can swim, my little fellow! Take the belt, and make for land.
Up, and save yourself!" The outcast humbly knelt to kiss his hand.
With the lifebelt round his body then the urchin cleared the ship;
Over went the gallant captain with a blessing on his lip.
But the hurricane howled louder than it ever howled before,
As the Captain and the Stowaway were making for the shore!
When you tell this gallant story to your playfellows at school,
They will ask you of the hero, Captain Strachan of Liverpool.
You must answer: They discovered, on the beach at break of day,
Safe—the battered, breathing body of the little Stoaway;
And they watched the waves of wreckage and they searched the cruel shore,
But the man who tried to save the little outcast—was no more.

* * * * * * * * *

When they speak of English heroes, tell this story where you can,
To the everlasting credit of the bravery of man;
Tell it out in tones of triumph or with tears and quickened breath,
"Manhood's stronger far than storms, and Love is mightier than Death!"

—*Punch.*

A FOOT-RACE FOR MONEY.

We make the following extract from the March installment of Edward Eggleston's serial "The Hoosier School-boy," now appearing in *St. Nicholas*.

Jack, the "Hoosier School-boy," has discovered some unencumbered property in Kentucky belonging to Mr. Francis Gray. This he intends to attach for a debt owed his father. His mother having declined an offer of compromise from Tinkham, Gray's lawyer, these latter are discussing the reason of her refusal.

"They've got wind of something," said Mr. Tinkham to Mr. Gray, "or else they are waiting for you to resume payment,—or else the widow's got money from somewhere for her present necessities."

"I don't know what hope they can have of getting money out of me," said Gray, with a laugh. "I've tangled everything up, so that Beal can't find a thing to levy on. I have but one piece of property exposed, and that's not in this State."

"Where is it?" asked Tinkham.

"It's in Kentucky, five miles back of Port William. I took it last week in a trade, and I haven't yet made up my mind what to do with it."

"That's the very thing," said Tinkham, with his little face drawn to a point,—"the very thing. Mrs. Dudley's son came home from Port William yesterday, where he has been at school. They've heard of that land, I'm afraid; for Mrs. Dudley is very positive that she will not sell the claim at any price."

"I'll make a mortgage to my brother on that land, and send it off from the mail-boat as I go down to-morrow," said Gray.

"That'll be too late," said Tinkham. "Beal will have his judgment recorded as soon as the packet gets there: You'd better go by the packet; get off, and see the mortgage recorded yourself, and then take the mail-boat."

To this, Gray agreed, and the next day, when Jack went on board the packet "Swiftsure," he found Mr. Francis Gray going aboard also. Mr. Beal had warned Jack that he must not let anybody from the packet get to the clerk's office ahead of him,—that the first paper deposited for record would take the land. Jack wondered why Mr. Francis Gray was aboard the packet, which went no farther than Madison, while Mr. Gray's home was in Louisville. He soon guessed, however, that Gray meant to land at Port William, and so to head him off. Jack looked at Mr. Gray's form, made plump by good feeding, and felt safe. He couldn't be very dangerous in a foot-race. Jack reflected with much hopefulness that no boy in school could catch him in a straight-away run when he was fox. He would certainly leave the somewhat puffy Mr. Francis Gray behind.

But in the hour's run down the river, including two landings at Minuit's and Craig's, Jack had time to remember that Francis Gray was a cunning man, and might head him off by some trick or other. A vague fear took possession of him, and he resolved to be first off the boat before any pretext could be invented to stop him.

Meantime, Francis Gray had looked at Jack's lithe legs with apprehension. "I can never beat that boy," he had reflected. "My running days are over." Finding among the deck passengers a young fellow who looked as though he needed money, Gray approached him with this question:

"Do you belong in Port William, young man?"

"I don't belong nowhere else, I reckon," answered the seedy fellow, with shuffling impudence,

"Do you know where the County Clerk's office is?" asked Mr. Gray.

"Yes, and the market-house. I can show you the way to the jail, too, if you want to know, but I s'pose you've been there many a time," laughed the "wharf-rat."

Gray was irritated at this rudeness, but he swallowed his anger.

"Would you like to make five dollars?"

"Now you're talkin' interestin'. Why didn't you begin at that end of the subjick? I'd like to make five dollars as well as the next feller, provided it isn't to be made by too much awful hard work."

"Can you run well?"

"If they's money at t'other eend of the race I can run like sixty for a spell. 'T aint my common gait, howsumever."

"If you'll take this paper," said Gray, "and get it to the County Clerk's office before anybody else gets there from this boat, I'll give you five dollars."

"Honor bright?" asked the chap, taking the paper, drawing a long breath, and looking as though he had discovered a gold mine.

"Honor bright," answered Gray. "You must jump off first of all, for there's a boy aboard that will beat you if he can. No pay if you don't win."

"Which is the one that'll run ag'in me?" asked the long-legged fellow.

Gray described Jack, and told the young man to go out forward and he would see him. Gray was not willing to be seen with the "wharf rat," lest suspicions should be awakened in Jack Dudley's mind. But after the shabby young man had gone forward and looked at Jack, he came back with a doubtful air.

"That's Hoosier Jack, as we used to call him," said the shabby young man. "He an' two more used to row a boat acrost the river every day to go to ole Niles's school. He's a hard one to beat,—they say he used to lay the whole school out on prisoners' base, and that he could leave 'em all behind on fox."

"You think you can't do it, then?" said Gray.

"Gimme a little start and I reckon I'll fetch it. It's up-hill part of the way and he may lose his wind, for it's a good half-mile. You must make a row with him at the gang-plank, er do somethin' to kinder hold him back. The wind's down stream to-day, and the boat's shore to swing in a little aft. I'll jump for it and you keep him back."

To this, Gray assented.

As the shabby young fellow had predicted, the boat did swing around in the wind, and have some trouble in bringing her bow to the wharf-boat. The captain stood on the hurricane-deck calling to the pilot to "back her," "stop her," "go ahead on her," "go ahead on yer labberd," and "back on yer stabberd." Now, just as the captain was backing the starboard wheel and going ahead on his larboard, so as to bring the boat around right, Mr. Gray turned on Jack.

"What are you treading on my toes for, you impudent young rascal?" he broke out.

Jack colored and was about to reply sharply, when he caught sight of the shabby young fellow, who just then leaped from the gunwale of the boat amidships and barely reached the wharf. Jack guessed why Gray had tried to irritate him,—he saw that the well-known "wharf-rat" was to be his competitor. But what could he do? The wind held the bow of the boat out, the gang-plank which had been pushed out ready to reach the wharf-boat was still firmly grasped by the deck hands, and the farther end of it was six feet from the wharf, and much above it. It would be 10 minutes before any one could leave the boat in the regular way. There was only one chance to defeat the rascally Gray. Jack concluded to take it.

He ran out upon the plank amidst the harsh cries of the deck-hands, who tried to stop him, and the oaths of the mate, who thundered at him, with the stern order of the captain from the upper deck, who called out to him to go back.

But, luckily, the steady pulling ahead of the larboard engine, and the backing of the starboard, began just then to bring the boat around, the plank sank down a little under Jack's weight, and Jack made the leap to the wharf, hearing the confused cries, orders, oaths, and shouts from behind him, as he pushed through the crowd.

"Stop that thief!" cried Francis Gray to the people on the wharf-boat, but in vain. Jack glided swiftly through the people, and got on shore before anybody could check him. He charged up the hill after the shabby young fellow, who had a decided lead, while some of the men on the wharf-boat pursued them both, uncertain which was the thief. Such another pell-mell race Port William had never seen. Windows flew up and heads went out. Small boys joined the pursuing crowd, and dogs barked indiscriminately and uncertainly at the heels of everybody. There were cries of "Hurrah for Long Ben!" and "Hurrah for Hoosier Jack!" Some of Jack's old school mates essayed to stop him to find out what it was all about, but he would not relax a muscle, and he had no time to answer any questions. He saw the faces of the people dimly; he heard the crowd crying after him, "Stop thief;" he caught a glimpse of his old teacher, Mr. Niles, regarding him with curiosity as he darted by; he saw an anxious look in Judge Kane's face as he passed him on a street corner. But Jack held his eyes on Long Ben, whom he pursued as a dog does a fox. He had steadily gained on the fellow, but Ben had too much the start, and, unless he should give out, there would be little chance for Jack to overtake him. One thinks quickly in such moments. Jack remembered that there were two ways of reaching the County Clerk's office. To keep the street around the block was the natural way,—to take an alley through the square was neither longer nor shorter. But by running down the alley he would deprive Long Ben of the spur of seeing his pursuer, and he might even make him think that Jack had given out. Jack had played this trick when playing hound and fox, and at any rate he would by this turn shake off the crowd. So into the alley he darted, and the bewildered pursuers kept on crying "stop thief" after Long Ben, whose reputation was none of the best. Somebody already had tried to catch the shabby young fellow and this forced Ben to make a slight curve, which gave Jack the advantage, so that just as Ben neared the office, Jack rounded a corner out of an alley, and entered ahead of him, dashed up to clerk's desk and deposited the judgment.

"For record," he gasped.

The next instant the shabby young fellow pushed forward the mortgage.

"Mine first!" cried Long Ben.

"I'll take yours when I get this entered," said the clerk, quietly, as became a public officer.

"I got here first," said Long Ben.

But the clerk looked at the clock and entered the date on the back of Jack's paper, putting "1 o'clock and 18 minutes" after the date. Then he wrote "1 o'clock and 19 minutes" on the paper which Long Ben handed him. The office was soon crowded with people discussing the result of the race, and a part of them were even now in favor of seizing one or the other of the runners for a theft, which some said had been committed on the packet, and others declared was committed on the wharf-boat. Francis Gray came in, and could not conceal his chagrin.

"I meant to do the fair thing by you," he said to Jack, severely, "but now you'll never get a cent out of me."

"I'd rather have the law on men like you, than have a thousand of your sort of fair promises," said Jack.

"I've a mind to strike you," said Gray.

"The Kentucky law is hard on a man who strikes a minor," said Judge Kane, who had entered at that moment.

Mr. Niles came in to learn what was the matter, and Judge Kane, after listening quietly to the talk of the people, until the excitement subsided, took Jack over to his house, whence the boy walked home that evening, full of hopefulness.

Gray's land realized as much as Mr. Beal expected, and Jack studied Latin hard, all Summer, so as to get as far ahead as possible by the time school should begin in the autumn.

BISHOP LYNCH.

Funeral Services Conducted in Accordance with the Wish of the Deceased.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 1.—The funeral of Bishop Lynch took place to-day. Archbishops Gibbons and Carrigan, six bishops and 20 priests were present. The Cathedral was crowded with mourners. No funeral sermon was preached, in accordance with the wishes of the deceased, expressed in the following passages of his will, which were read during the ceremonies: "Should I die out of the diocese I wish to be buried where I die, with such simple high mass as my friends think fitting to bestow. My body will not be taken to Charleston under three years from my death. Should I die in Charleston or in the diocese, I direct a single solemn high mass be celebrated according to the rubrics of the pontificate, but neither there nor abroad do I wish a sermon. I distinctly prohibit it. I wish to sink quietly in the grave, hoping an able bishop will take my place and correct my manifold errors. I deprecate all costliness of display, but I do entreat my clergy often and often to offer up the holy sacrifice for the repose of my soul."

Upon the conclusion of the church services a procession was formed, the prelates and priests chanting psalms, and passed through the site of the old cathedral, where the body was placed in a vault adjoining the vaults of Bishops England and Reynolds. Prominent citizens, without distinction of creed, attended the funeral, and the city bells tolled all day.

Rough on Scalpers.

CLEVELAND, March 2.—The New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad has agreed, in consideration of being allowed to make a differential rate of $1.50 on tickets from Cleveland to New York, to withdraw all its tickets from the hands of brokers (scalpers), and sell them only through its regular agents at the Union offices.

The differential rate embraces only New York and does not extend to intermediate points. The right to make it is insisted upon on the same grounds taken in respect to Cincinnati, where a lesser rate of $2 to New York is allowed the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Road. The scalpers are indignant at the restoration of rates, the iron clad rule adopted by the General Passenger Agents and the withdrawal of New York, Baltimore & Ohio tickets from their hands make their lot not a happy one.

Nice State of Affairs in a Chicago Pest House.

CHICAGO, March 1.—At a meeting of the managers of the Home for the Friendless this afternoon a report was submitted making serious charges against the officers of the pest house where the small-pox patients were sent. One inmate of the Home who was sent to the pest house was returned in the most forlorn condition and covered with vermin. Two other children, it is charged, were brought back from the pest house and left in an alley without explanation and without their clothing having become disinfected, and the consequence was another inmate of the Home had taken the small-pox and died.

Shot His Son-in-Law.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 28.—Fred Gage, a young married man, was shot at 5 o'clock this afternoon, at Stoney Creek, by his father-in-law, Peter Tice, and died from the effects directly. Gage came home, and after violently abusing the women of the family, pitched into Tice, who, after a struggle, fled from him into the buttry, where he was again attacked, and shot Gage in the bowels with a musket. Gage drank and was given to much abuse, Tice at once surrendered himself.

Removing the Capitol.

A few years ago it was the fashion among a certain clique of politicians, whose utterances were echoed by a portion of the press, to clamor for the removal of the Capitol from Washington to some representative Western City near to the geographical center of the country. The topic seemed to prove a seven days wonder, however, and was soon forgotten in the rush and requirements of the Nation's urgent business. Now whether the Capitol will ever be removed or not is not near so interesting a question to some people as whether rheumatism can or will be removed from their bodies. The subject of the removal of this disease from the system has very successfully interested myriads of people, and from the extended expressions conveyed by the almost innumerable statements received from representatives of every class of the community, we append the following brief selection, premising for the benefit of the reader that the disease referred to is rheumatism or neuralgia, and the remedy is that grand old pain panacea—St. Jacobs Oil. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilmour, Cleveland, O.: "Excellent for rheumatism and kindred diseases. It has benefitted me greatly." Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago: "Has been used in my family and neighborhood with remarkable results, and I think it an excellent remedy." John Carr Moody, esq., counselor-at-law, Vallejo, Cal.: "The relief afforded in a short time was such as to make me disregard the evidence of my own senses." Capt. Paul Boyton, the world renowned swimmer: "I do not see how I could get along without St. Jacobs Oil." Mr. D. W. McDonald, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, Ottawa, Can.: "A splendid remedy; cured rheumatism of my wrist and hand." Commander J. B. Coghlan, U. S. N., Mare Island, Cal.: "Complete and wonderful cure of most painful attacks of rheumatism." Wm. H. Wareing, esq., Assistant General Superintendent New York Post-office: "Proved all that is claimed for the Oil, and found efficacious. Ready relief for rheumatic pains." Ex-Postmaster Gen. James, while postmaster of New York, tersely and characteristically endorsed Supt. Wareing's report by writing: "I concur."

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The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

Growing Strawberries.

As a rule, where strrawberries are raised on an extensive scale for market, the Spring may be said to be the best season for setting them. But for family use, and when the fruit is wanted the first season after setting, they can be set out at any time between the 1st of August and October, when, if properly planted and cared for, they will yield a pretty fair but not a full crop the coming season, and do as well as if they had been planted in the Spring. No crop, however, can be expected the same season from those set in the Spring.

The first thing toward success in strawberry culture is suitable ground—a deep, strong, sandy loam, naturally rich, or such as has been previously made by heavy manuring, is probably best for the purpose, though almost any good soil will answer. And in order to insure the best results it should be deeply stirred and well pulverized before planting, and then a thorough cultivation between the rows carry them through a severe drought without injury.

Having thoroughly prepared the ground, mark off for planting by stretching a cord or small rope the whole length of the beds, pressing the same well into the ground, and at such distances apart as you wish the rows to be, digging the holes and setting the plants from 12 to 15 inches apart in the row. In maxing the holes use a common garden trowel, and after shaking out the roots, set a plant in each hole, taking care as soon as the plant is set to pour the hole half full of water, and then with sufficent dry earth to fill up the hole. Of course, if the weather is damp or the ground at all wet the watering may be dispensed with, otherwise the watering is indispensable. It is well, after setting, to shade the vines a day or two with a little straw, and removing the same as soon as the vines have taken root. It is much better, too, to have the plot in three divisions, resetting each every third year alternately. In cultivating use the hoe as often as any weeds make their appearance, and if very dry in July and August scatter about an inch or so of straw or chaff between the rows, and in November cover the whole with cornstalks, and they to be removed the following Spring.

In regard to the best varieties, a person should be governed more by the purpose for which they are raised. If for market, size is of more importance than quality, and those varieties are best which measure the most. Berries are not sold in the market on the merit of their flavor, but on their looks. A berry may be sour or insipid, but if it is large and brilliantly colored it will find a ready sale at fair prices, while in the absence of these qualities it will be overlookod or rejected, although it may possess the highest excellence in flavor. The carrying quality is also very important in the market variety. A fruit may possess all the other qualities of a first-class market fruit, but if it is too tender to bear handling so as to place it in market in good condition it will not command a good price. As a market fruit there is none better than the Wilson's Albany, although the Captain Jack and the Crescent are said to be equally good.

Garden Enemies, and How to Circumvent Them.

We have tried various methods of getting rid of the cabbage-worm, and in some cases with reasonable success. What may be termed "the poultry cure" seems to be correct in principle, easy of application, and effective in its results. There was no complaint or even appearance of worms after the turkeys and chickens had eaten up the cabbages; and when bipeds of another species had eaten up the poultry it seemed to make an even thing of it. If we must eat worms at all it is perhaps as well to have them at least one degree removed from the normal state, and for this purpose a well fatted fowl affords a satisfactory disguise.

A table-spoonful of dry salt sprinkled on a cabbage after the head begins to form has generally proved effective in preventing further ravages of the worms. Suds from the family washing have the same effect, plenty of dead worms being found the next day after the soapy application. If the yearly race between the cabbages and worms be on good land throughly cultivated, the former will often come out ahead, (cabbage head of course) without special care of nostrums.

For the currant worm, "hellebore," dusted when the bushes are damp from dew or rain, is all sufficient. The mistake is frequently made of allowing the worms too much start before the first application. If neither rains or dews occur at the proper periods, that deficiency is easily remedied by the use of water from a springling pot.

We got the squash bugs under this year more easily than usual, and by a simple device. If not planted too early, a good healthy squash vine will soon outgrow the striped bugs, but not so with the black, odorous chaps. Two or three short pieces of boards were placed on the ground near each hill, and under these the black bugs take refuge and are easily killed. The boards should be turned and examined every day, or oftener if convenient. It matters not what they go under for, they mean mischief all the same, with increased numbers and proportions. Vines will get away from striped bugs more easily if the latter are picked off every morning for a week or so while the dew is on.—*Kansas Farmer.*

Corn Fodder as Green Food.

The past dry season ought to be a good lesson to farmers in general, but more particularly to the dairymen. It is a well-known fact that clover makes a good pasture as long as it lasts, but when it is fed off we must have recourse to something else to take its place until the new crop comes on, which the present season was short and afforded but little food., as the drouth kept it close to the ground. I noticed that the clover crop was short, and looking around for a substitute, hit upon corn fodder, intending it for Winter use. I plowed the ground (about three acres) the last of May; harrowed and rolled it until in good condition I then took the Bickford and Huffman drill, closed all but two tubes, leaving the drills about three and-a-half feet apart; used the nine-peck wheel, and put about 200 pounds of phosphate to the acre. I then waited patiently for its coming up, which it did in about two weeks As soon as it was six inches high I worked it clean with the cultivator (no rain yet), and then finished with the double-shovel, and let it stand (waiting for rain.)

About the last of July the corn-fodder was about three feet in height, and I went into it and cut it down with a scythe, and fed it twice a day to my cows. It was all the green feed I had. Clover was burnt up, and no rain to make any more. It lasted until October, keeping up the flow of milk when everything else failed. I only regret that I did not put in more ground, and what was not consumed green I could have cured in large shocks and left for Winter use. I drilled in a bushel between the rows that I cut off, just as an experiment, but the drouth continued and it did not come to anything.

I consider fodder (drilled and worked) the cheapest and best food a farmer can raise, and the most profitable for the dairyman. In a fair season it can be sowed as late as August and cut green.—*American Farmer.*

Breeds of Sheep.

The Lincoln and Leicester sheep, which have been bred to take on fat enormously, have been tried here and have failed. The Cotswold is the best of this class of sheep, but without high and special feeding it produces but poor mutton. Turnips make the best flavored mutton, and grass upon permanent pasture, luxuriant and thick growth, is required to build up the frame, which turnips and concentrated food shall fill out to the desired weight and rotundity. The Cotswold here has had its day, and the popular fancy is now for the Hampshires, Oxfords, Shropshires, and Southdowns. These all belong to one class of sheep, and all have the distinguishing sign of black or partly black faces and legs, and American farmers who desire to go into sheep must chose one or another of these four breeds. Our one American sheep is a wool sheep, good for very little for mutton; and yet a well-bred and well-fed Merino produces mutton but little inferior to that of the vaunted Southdown. It is food, and not breed, that makes meat, and if we should feed our grade Merinos as well as the English farmers feed their Southdowns—giving the juicy, high-flavored Swede turnip, with plenty of hay—we could show as fine legs and saddles and as high-flavored meat as the English farmer can with his 'kowns.' But sheep, like the prophet, have no honor in their own country and among their own people, and foreign breeds take precedence of the natives. This is to be greatly deplored, because so long as this spirit and practice prevail so long we produce second-class mutton, and so long shall we depend upon English breeders for our sheep, and continue to import, at a high price, instead of producing our own. And, of course, this practice will prevent the cheapness of this meat which is desirable and is necessary to make mutton popular.—*N. Y. Times.*

Guinea Fowls.

Few farmers in this country keep Guinea fowls. Most persons object on account of their wandering disposition, their pugnacious habits, and their constant noise. They complain that they get few eggs from them, that their feathers are almost valueless, that the bodies of the birds are small, while the flesh is very tough. Guinea fowls were held in very high esteem by the ancient Greeks and Romans, who obtained them from Africa at great expense, and served them up at their feasts and banquets. They regarded them as vastly superior to any kind of the domesticated fowls then known. The flesh of Guinea fowls is very highly flavored. The birds are highly useful in destroying insects of all sorts. It is likely that these fowls might be rendered very profitable if they were differently kept. Although they have been partially domesticated for over 500 years, they still retain most of their wild habits. They delight to roost in trees, to wander off long distances, to lay their eggs in secluded places, to rear their young in thickets, and to eat the seeds of weeds, wild plants and insects.

Farmers who have woods on their places would do well to experiment in allowing these birds to remain in them during the entire year. By doing so they would be relieved of all the annoyances they cause when they are kept near the house. They would lay their eggs and rear their young in thickets, and roost in trees where they would be out of the way of danger. Boxes could be placed in clumps of bushes, in which they could shelter during stormy weather. They could be fed corn and smaller grains when there was no food in the woods. Guinea fowls were introduced into Jamaica and other West India islands some 300 years ago and soon "took to the woods," where they increased very rapidly. They are regarded as game birds, and furnish a large amount of most excellent food.—*American Poultry Journal and Record.*

Advantages of Sheltering Manure.

Many farmers allow the manure made by their stock of cattle to be thrown out doors where it remains exposed in heaps or in the yard for several months. The rains fall upon it, and streams of black water laden with the soluble and valuable elements of the manure run away from the manure-heap during every heavy rain, the sun burns it, and the winds dry it, the volatile gases escape and are lost. In this way a large part of the plant-food contained in the manure are lost. That a serious loss is thus occasioned has been proved by experiment. A Scotch farmer and land-owner showed by experiment that covered manure increased the productiveness of his land enough the first year he used it to pay the cost of rough sheds to protect it. Four acres of good land were measured off; two of them were manured with ordinary barn yard manure, and the other two with an equal quantity of manure from the covered shed. The whole was planted to potatos. The two acres manured with barn-yard manure, which had been exposed to the weather, yielded 564 bushels of potatos, while the other two acres manured with covered manure, yielded 913 bushels, or 451 bushels more than the other. The increased effect of the covered manure did not cease with the first year. The next year both plots were sown with wheat, and from the two acres dressed with the barn yard manure 90 bushels of wheat were harvested, while from the two acres dressed with the covered manure, 108 bushels of wheat were obtained. These facts show the importance of protecting the barn manure from the weather.

How to Judge a Horse.

The weak points of a horse can be better discovered while standing than while moving. If he is sound he will stand squarely and firmly on his limbs, without moving any of them, the feet planted flatly upon the ground, with legs plumb and naturally poised. If one foot is thrown forward, with the toe pointing to the ground and the heel raised, or if the foot is lifted from the ground and the weight taken from it, disease may be suspected, or at least tenderness, which is a precursor of disease. If the horse stands with his feet spread apart, or straddles with his hind legs, there is a weakness of the loins, and the kidneys are disordered. Heavy pulling bends the knees. Blueish or milky cast eyes in horses indicate moon blindness or something else. A bad tempered horse keeps his ears thrown back. A kicking horse is apt to have scarred legs. A stumbling horse has blemished knees. When the skin is rough and harsh, and does not move easily and smoothly to the touch, the horse is a heavy eater, and his digestion is bad. Never buy a horse whose respiratory organs are at all impaired. Place your ear at the side of the heart, and if a wheezing sound is heard, it is an indication of trouble—let him go.

What is Farming?

It is something more than staying on a farm. It is something more than skinning the soil. It is more than selling hay and potatoes, and bulky crops unanimalized. Farming is a business, a profession, a practical and scientific operation whereby the soil is used for profit, and improved under the operation. The processes of nature must be understood and worked in harmony with the chemistry of the earth and air. The processes of the elements must be understood, if not in their technical terms and language, in that sensible understanding, that common-sense way, that their own advantage and capabilities may be turned to best accounts. The lawyer works by law and precedent, the physician works by symptoms and indications, the merchant by rules and observation, the mechanic by measures and capacities. The farmer must work by all—by rules, laws, observation and experiment. He must be a practical lawyer, doctor, merchant and mechanic of the vegetable, the animal and the trade world around him. He must be a skilled workman in the productive, operative, and commercial circles in which his business and his sphere of speculation extends.—*Western Farmer.*

Profit in Poultry.

By experiments the laying capacities of the several varieties of hens are found to be as follows:

La Fleche—Eggs, 7 to the pound; lay 140 per annum. Plymouth Rocks—Eggs, 8 to the pound; lay 150 per annum. Leghorns—Eggs, 9 to the pound; lay 160 per ann. Hamburgs—Eggs, 9 to the pound; lay 150 per annum. Light Brahmas and Patridge Cochins—Eggs, 7 to the pound; lay 130 per annum. Houdans—Eggs, 8 to the pound; lay 130 per ann. Black, White and Buff Cochins—Eggs, 8 to the pound; lay 125 per annum. Dark Brahmas—Eggs, 8 to the pound; lay 120 per annum. Polish—Eggs, 9 to the pound; lay 125 per annum. Games—Eggs, 11 to the pound; lay 90 per annum. Bantams—Eggs, 16 to the pound; lay 90 per ann.

The Sunday School.

Power Over Disease and Death.

LESSON 12, SUNDAY, MARCH 19, 1882.

Golden Text:—Be not afraid, only believe.—Mark 5:36.

Lesson Topic:—Jesus brings help to the helpless.

Outline:—1. Succor sought for, v. 21-24; 2. Health in a touch, v. 25-34; 3. Life from the dead, v. 35-43.

Lesson Text:—Mark 5: 21-43.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

There cometh one of the rulers of the synagogue, . . . and besought him greatly, saying, My little daughter lieth at the point of death (v. 22, 23). Synagogue rulers gave little help to Jesus when they could have aided him in his work; but they could seek help from him when they longed for the aid he was freely giving to others. How a sense of personal need does change one's view of a man of God! It is very easy to sneer at the fanatacism of one who is in dead-earnest in his zeal for souls, so long as we are in full strength and can take care of ourselves and of our loved ones. But when we, or those dear to us must face death, then we turn to those who seem nearest to God, with the feeling that they, above all others, can give us help, It is the godliest and devoutest man whom we then want; not the lax and jovial one. The minister who is too strait-laced to be popular in the social parlor is the very man who will be sought for to pray in the sick-room, when the shadow of death is there. If we live near to God, the very persons who question our wisdom in standing aloof from the world and its follies, will turn to us and ask our faith-filled prayers, when they or their little ones can have help from God.

A certain woman . . . had suffered many things of many physicians, and had spent all that she had, . . . but rather grew worse (v. 25, 26). It cost something to be sick in olden time. Doctors' bills are not a modern invention. But it doesn't follow that the doctors here spoken of were good-for-nothing, because they couldn't cure this woman. There are incurable cases of disease nowadays. And the better a physician is, the surer he will be to admit that he cannot always give cure or relief to a patient. It is only the good-for-nothing physician who advertises that he can cure all diseases. Following a physician's advice is not always finding health, by any means. Now as formerly, there are sicknesses of body that no earthly physician can cure. Would that all who were afflicted by such sickness would turn to Jesus for his healing power!

She said, if I may touch but his clothes, I shall be made whole (v. 28). That is the kind of faith to have. That is reasonable faith to have. If Jesus Christ is all that is claimed for him, is all that he claims for himself, a faith-filled touch of his garments is salvation. The sick soul, feeling its need and believing in him, has only to reach out the finger-tip, with a trustful touch, as if to say, Here I am, a sinner accepting the proffered salvation! and that soul is safe. But there are persons on all sides of us doubting at this hour whether they are saved, although they say they know their need of salvation, and believe in the power and readiness of Jesus to save them, and they have come and professed their faith in him; but—is that enough? Here is a lesson for them, in this poor woman of Capernaum, whose word was, "If I may touch but his clothes, I shall be made whole."

Jesus . . . knowing . . . that virtue had gone out of him (v. 30). It costs something to do good, no matter how the doer loves the doing. One can really never help another without some cost to himself. If we would be of any service in this world, we must consent to spend and be spent in that service. It is folly for us to hope that we can accomplish anything for anybody without some sacrifice and outlay on our part. And if anyone does anything for us, we may be sure that it cost him something to do it. Even though he can truly say that he found pleasure in the effort, it was nevertheless only by some outgoing of himself or some outgiving of his possessions that he did what he did for us. The freest gifts of earth are costly gifts to the giver; this truth ought never to be forgotten by the recipient.

The woman . . . came and fell down before him, and told him all the truth. . . . He said, . . . Daughter, . . . go in peace (v. 33, 34). It was a good thing to gain cure of bodily disease through a clandestine touch of Jesus. It was a better thing to gain communion with Jesus, and to secure his words of comfort through falling down before him and telling him all the truth. The hope of salvation is not all that a sinner ought to long for; it is not all that he can have. Yet it is all that a great many sinners dare to think of as possible in their case. Present peace—peace in the life that now is—ought to be the possession of every sinner who counts on salvation for the life that is to come. This can be had, not by touching the hem of Christ's garment, but by falling down before his face in loving trust and telling him all the truth, in full confidence that he will welcome us and grant new blessings according to our need.

Be not afraid, only believe (v. 36). That's it. Never you mind the obstacles that people say stand in the way of your prayer. Don't trouble yourself over the popular cry of the "unreasonable" or the "impossible." Just fix your thoughts on the Lord; and so long as the thing sought for is within the farthest reach of Omnipotence, settle your mind that it will be done for you if it is within the scope of your needs or of God's promises. If it is only what seems natural or reasonable that you are after, what is the use of your going to the Lord for it anyway? If you turn to the Lord because only the Lord can help you, then, although all the "laws of nature," and all the forces of evil, and death, and hell stand in your way —"be not afraid, only believe."

They laughed him to scorn (v. 40). Of course they did. They knew too much about the "laws of nature" to be serious over the suggestion that the dead could live again. A laugh was the great "scientific" argument concerning spiritual things in *those* days. If it had been in modern times, those wailers would have prepared an article for the *North American Review*, or for the chief of the religious weeklies, showing that the little girl's sickness was a fatal one from the start, and that it was the hight of presumption to ask the Lord if omnipotence could do anything for her. But living in that age of the world, they only "laughed him to scorn,"—that was all!

He . . . commanded that something should be given her to eat (v. 43). Raising the dead to life is a miracle. Keeping alive the living is a more practical matter. The one is done all at once by a word of Divine command; the other must be attended to little by little by human means. Yet the lesser work is no less important in its place than the greater; and God's blessing is essential in both cases. In the spiritual life, it is much the same as in the life of the body. Regeneration is a miracle. The Holy Spirit does that of his own unaided power. But "sanctification," or growth in grace, calls for man's agency. A soul that is raised from the dead must be kept alive and helped to gain and grow through the daily bread of the word of truth. "Sanctify them through thy truth," prayed Jesus for his regenerated disciples; "thy word is truth." It is important for pastors and teachers to have this fact always in mind in their work. Has anybody's daughter, or anybody's son, been raised from spiritual death in your congregation, or in your class, recently? If so, give the revived soul something to eat. Don't let one whom God has made alive starve to death in sight of your spiritual pantry, or be stunted and shriveled through insufficient nourishment at your hands.—*H. Clay Trumbull, in Sunday School Times.*

FOILED.

Desperadoes Attempt to Escape and Are Riddled With Bullets.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Poke Wells and Bill Norris, the Iowa outlaws who passed through here last Sunday, enroute from Randolph, Wis., to Riverton, Ia., in charge of Sheriffs Chandler and Wilson, attempted to escape from the officers while on the train. The officers were asleep, but the movement of the prisoners wakened them and they at once opened fire, shooting Wells six times and Norris five. The men were taken from the train at Sidney, Ia., for treatment, but there is little chance for their recovery, both being literally riddled with bullets. These desperadoes took part in the Manhattan, Kansas, and Riverton and Sidney, Ia., bank robberies, the Winston train robbery, and numerous smaller robberies, as well as several murders in Iowa, Missouri and Kansas.

Sturgis's Removal.

FREMONT, March 1.—In pursuance of the design to have Gen. S. D. Sturgis removed from his position at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, over 500 petitions asking for the same, were sent out from this City, directed to localities in which reside the soldiers of the late war. A large number of these petitions have been returned, crowded with the names of soldiers from privates to Major Generals. Forty-eight pages of the pamphlet, of letters from survivors of the Guntown disaster, have been published, and the printers are busily at work on the remaining 30 or 40 pages. This will make a volume of evidence that will effectually smother any attempt on the part of the defense.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

Resolutions of the Chicago Historical Society, recommending the purchase of the Franklin manuscripts, were submitted by the Chair.

Sen. Windom, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the following:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Relations is hereby instructed to inquire into all circumstances concerning the alleged loss or abstraction from the office of the Secretary of State of certain papers and documents mentioned in the message of the President sent to the Senate, and report thereon, with such recommendations as may appear proper in the premises, and that it inquire into all circumstances of the alleged action of diplomatic representatives of the United States at the Republics of France and Peru, in being personally concerned in any contracts or arrangements of a public or private nature with the Governments of either of said countries, or with corporations or associations having relations with, or asserting claims against or grants derived from either of the same, and also whether any member of Congress or any other official of the United States, has had any personal interest or concern in any matters before mentioned, and report thereon with such recommendations as may appear proper in the premises."

Laid over one day under the rule.

Sen. McMillan introduced a joint resolution fixing the head of navigation of the Minnesota River in the State of Minnesota, (Introduced pursuant to a resolution of the Legislature.)

By Sen. Vest—For a public building at Hannibal, Mo.

By Sen. Ingalls—To authorize the President to appoint Alfred Pleasanton Brevet Major General in the Army and place him on the retired list,

The Postoffice appropriation bill received from the House and referred.

The Chinese bill came up as unfinished business, but Sen. Miller temporarily yielded the floor to Sen. Ferry to allow the House post route bill to be considered and amendments of the Senate Committee were read and agreed to.

House resolution tendering thanks to Hon. James G. Blaine for the appropriate address delivered by him in the Garfield memorial exercises was, on motion of Sen. Sherman, taken from the President's table and concurred in.

On motion of Sen. Allison the Senate insisted upon its amendment to the Immediate Deficiency Appropriation bill, and Allison, Plumb and Beck were appointed conferees.

The Senate then took up the Chinese Immigration bill to carry into effect the treaty by suspending the coming of Chinese laborers for 20 years after 60 days succeeding the passage of the bill. It allows them to come during these 60 days, and those who were in the country at the date of November 17, 1880, to go and come at pleasure. The bill does not apply to Chinese officials or their servants and also excepts from suspension Chinese merchants. Travellers in coming and going are to be registered at the Custom Houses and are to produce passports from the Chinese Government, showing they individually belong to the excepted classes. The time at which the treaty takes effect is optional with China or the United States, and the preamble to the bill recites that in the opinion of the United States, the coming of Chinese laborers endangers good order in certain localities in its territory.

Sen. Grover moved to amend, by adding a new section, declaring the words "Chinese laborers" wherever the words occur in the act, shall be construed to mean both skilled and unskilled laborers, and Chinese employed in mining.

Sen. Farley moved an amendment prohibiting State and United States Courts hereafter from admitting Chinese to citizenship, and repealing all laws in conflict with the act.

Sen. Miller, (Cal.) who introduced and reported the measure, proceeded directly to a discussion of the general question, leaving the amendments to be considered later He said that substantially the provisions of the bill had been before the Senate more than once, had passed the two Houses, and but for veto would have been law. They were again presented under circumstances equally imperative, but in unobjectionable form. Our request for a modification of the Burlingame treaty to permit restriction upon immigration, the sending out of our commission, the negotiation of a new treaty and its ratification, he said, had committed our Government to this policy of restriction. After making a request through pomp of an Extraordinary Embassy and the ceremonial of a diplomatic negotiation, we could not now ignore the whole proceeding without a confession of changeableness and imbecility such as we could not afford to make to the Oriental powers. Besides, all our policy has already been authoritatively settled in ratification of a new treaty, and in the enactment of the 15-passenger bill.

During Sen. Miller's speech the habitues of the galleries were astonished by the appearance in the diplomatic gallery of four members of the Chinese Legation. The strangers had been sight-seeing in the capital, and their visit was not pre-arranged, for upon being apprised of the subject under discussion, they immediately retired.

Sen. Voorhees said he would ask to have the bill laid aside to-morrow for about one hour to enable him to speak upon the new library building bill.

The bill was laid aside to permit action on the House bill to furnish impressions of the card invitations to the Garfield memorial service, which was passed.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Gibson introduced a joint resolution for the appointment of a committee of 16 members, seven from the Senate and nine from the House, to attend the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi River. Referred.

Mr. Kelly, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill repealing discriminating duties on tea and coffee, the products of the possessions of the Netherlands. Passed.

Senate bill appropriating $100,000 for continuing the improvement of Galveston harbor passed.

The bill passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at Keithsburg, Ill.

Bills introduced and referred:

By Mr. Young—To establish a marine hospital at Cincinnati.

Mr. Calkins, chairman of the Committee on Elections, submitted the report of the committee on the contested election case of Campbell vs. Cannon, accompanied by a resolution declaring neither contestant nor contestee entitled to a seat. He also submitted a minority report, declaring Campbell entitled to the seat; while Moulton submitted a further resolution—signed by Atherton, Davis (Ill.), Moulton, and Jones (Tex.)—declaring Cannon the duly elected delegate to Congress. The reports were laid on the table for future action.

Mr. Ritchie, from the same committee, reported a resolution declaring that Ball shall not be admitted as a delegate from Alaska until the Committee on Territories report thereon. Referred.

Mr. Kasson made a motion for consideration of the tariff commission bill, but subsequently withdrew it, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the military academy appropriation bill.

The committee, after some personal explanations, rose and the Military Academy bill passed.

Mr. Robinson, (N. Y.) by request, introduced a bill to organize the National Labor League Railway Company of America for purposes of constructing, operating and maintaining a railway from the Atlantic seaboard to Chicago, St. Louis and Council Bluffs. Referred.

The Speaker announced Hiscock, Robeson and Cox (N. Y.) conferees on the Immediate Deficiency bill.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

Sen. McDill presented resolutions of the Iowa Legislature, praying patent laws be so amended as to prevent unjust exactions.

Sen. Vest introduced a bill to prohibit the issue of bank notes or currency by National banks that may be organized or reorganized after the first of July, 1882. He hoped the bill would not be consigned to the tomb of the Capulets, but would be reported back either favorably or unfavorably. Referred.

On motion of Sen. Windom the resolutions reported yesterday from the Committee on Foreign Relations for investigation into the loss or abstraction from the State department of diplomatic correspondence relating to Chili and Peru and as to any improper connection of diplomatic or other officers or members of Congress with contracts or arrangements in regard to claims against or grants derived from those countries were taken up.

Sen. Bayard moved to amend by adding as a specific subject of inquiry the following: Whether any promise or stipulation by which intervention by the United States in the controversies existing between Chili and Peru or Chili and Bolivia, has been expressly or implicity given by any person or persons officially connected with the Government of the United States, or whether its influence has been in any way exerted, promised or intimated in connection with, or in relation to said contract by any one officially connected with the Government of the United States.

Bayard's amendment prevailed without objection, and the resolutions as amended were passed.

After the morning hour unfinished business (the Chinese bill) was temporarily laid aside for a speech by Sen. Voorhees upon the urgency for better accomodations of the Library of Congress.

The Chinese bill was then taken up, and Sen. Hoar spoke against the measure asserting that the right of every human being to go wherever on the surface of the earth he may get an honest living, without interference by Government, came from the same authority as the Golden Rule and the Sermon on the Mount.

Sen. Kellogg introduced a resolution that the Committee upon Education and Labor be instructed to report a bill making appropriations which, when combined with the revenues derived from local taxation and income from local funds, will be sufficient to give all children, of whatever race or color, in all States and Territories, the opportunity to secure a good common school education.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

A bill passed to make Denver a port of delivery.

Bills were reported:

To provide for the exchange of trade dollars for legal tender dollars and to stop the coinage of trade dollars. House calendar.

Also (adversely) for retiring the trade dollar and for its recoinage into standard dollar, and for the redemption of fractional silver coin. Tabled.

To adopt a suitable meter to accurately measure the quantity and test the gravity and temperature of distilled and malt liquors and to make automatic register of the same. Committee of the Whole.

To provide for organizing arming and disciplining the militia of the United States. Committee of the Whole.

For the distribution of pure vaccine virus to the people. Committee of the Whole.

A bill for the erection of a public building at Detroit was reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A resolution dismissing the contested election case of Lanier vs. King of the Fifth District of Louisiana was adopted.

A resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to examine the House bill to create a sinking fund for the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, and report whether it conflicts with any law now in force applying to any other railroad company, and whether it covers the legal points necessary to accomplish the purpose of creating a sinking fund, and to make any suggestion required to perfect the bill to the end that it may fulfill the purpose was adopted.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill. The total amount of the appropriation recommended is $4,920,203, an increase over last year of $351,600 and a decrease of $921,000 from the estimates. In lieu of appropriating for interpreters in detail as heretofore, they are provided for in gross at $20,000, the Secretary of the Interior being authorized to employ and distribute them in his discretion, and at salaries not exceeding $400 per annum. The number of agents is reduced from 67 to 60. The expenses of Commisssion of citizens serving without pay are specified in detail.

Mr. Hazleton (Wis.) attacked the present system of adjusting the salary of Indian agents and said this Congrees was not strong enough or sensible enough to correct this wrong.

The motion to strike out the paragraph appropriating $50,000 for expenses of the Indian Commission was rejected by 33 to 55. The Committee then rose and the bill passed.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

Sen. Platt, from the Committee on Patents, reported favorably a bill to regulate the practice in patents; also, adversely a bill for the refunding of fees in all cases of void registration of trade marks.

Sen. Sawyer, from the Committee on Postoffices, reported favorably, with an amendment a bill to provide for the payment of the amount due the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company for transportation of the United States mails.

Sen. Gorman offered a resolution directing the Postmaster General to transmit a statement giving the amount expended during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, for special facilities for fast mails, a list of the railroad companies receiving the same and the amount paid each company, the additional service furnished by each company, if any, and to what extent the service had been expedited; also a detailed statement of the contracts made for special fast mail facilities during the present fiscal year to date, the amount to be paid to each railroad company and the character of additional service to be performed by each company. Adopted.

Sen. Vance offered a resolution reciting the cost of collecting Internal Revenue tax in the Sixth collecting district of North Carolina, nearly 60 per cent., being greater than that of any other District in the United States; that many serious charges against officials are openly made in newspapers and elsewhere and are generally believed; providing for the appointment by the President of the Senate of a Committee of three to investigate charges and complaints, with power to compel the attendance of witnesses, etc.

Sen. Sherman regarded the resolution as extraordinary in the nature of an executive order. He supposed it referred to the matter pending in executive session and before the Committee on Finance. He would not object to calling on the Treasury Department for information, but he certainly objected to a recital about which the Senate could know nothing.

Sen. Vance said he had twice applied for the information he desired, once by a Senate resolution and then by letter to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and in each instance had encountered clear and unmistakable evasion of his demand. The matter had been a public scandal in North Carolina for 10 years, and as he wanted to get at the truth of the matter he would insist upon a vote on the resolution at the earliest moment. The matter was laid over.

Sen. Conger, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably with amendments the House bill to promote the efficiency of the life-saving service and to encourage the saving of life from shipwreck. The amendments consist of two sections of the Senate bill, which provide a pension for two years for the widows and children of keepers and surfmen who may lose their lives while in the service and for the payment of salaries to light keepers and members of crews during time of sickness or disability resulting from wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty. Calendar.

The Senate took up the Chinese bill and Sen. Grover spoke in advocacy.

Sen. Farley, replying to points made in the speech of Hoar, quoted from Sen. Morton's minority report in 1876 on the Chinese in California. The conclusion of its author was that this class could only be protected from persecution and outrage by our giving them suffrage and citizenship, their influence as citizens being sufficient to insure their protection. He then asked Hoar to state squarely whether he endorsed this sentiment and favored the enfranchisement and naturalization of the Chinese.

Sen. Hoar replied that he was in favor of admitting to citizenship all foreigners who renounced foreign allegiance, and who were fit for it in character and intelligence, and who were attached to our Government. He would apply a test with reference to the character, not the color of the skin of an applicant. He was quite as willing to admit to suffrage the young Chinamen who last year received LL. D. at Yale College, or the learned and admirable gentleman who died at Cambridge last week as the California persecutors of the Chinese, whom Sen. Morton has described as the fierce and unscrupulous ruffians.

Sen. Farley, resuming, denied that the people of California had opposed or maltreated the Chinese, but without concluding yielded the floor for an executive session.

When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

There was a good deal of confusion this morning owing to members demanding the recognition of the Speaker.

The contested election case of McDowell vs. George, of Oregon, was dismissed.

A letter from the Director of the Mint stated that from March, 1878, to December, 1881, the average monthly cost of silver bullion purchased by the Treasury was $2,067,-8[illegible], and the average amount of coinage, $2,290,891.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, which appropriates $1,198,-530, being $1,200 less than last year and $115,000 less than the estimate.

Mr. Burrows (Mich.) gave a brief explanation of the various provisions of the bill, asserting the committee in drafting the measure had endeavored, while not crippling the Diplomatic service, to strengthen the Consular service, by which there would be widened avenues of trade.

Mr. Whitthorne (Tenn.) commended the foreign policy of the administration of Pres. Garfield, the steps taken by Sec. Blaine to modify the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and his attempts to bring about an understanding between the powers representing the American people in American Governments in regard to questions fully American. He (Whitthorne) was in thorough accord therewith, because he believed that they were the first steps taken towards a more vigorous foreign policy. He contended the proposed "peace congress" was not only proper but vitally important, but Garfield was dead and Blaine was no longer Secretary of State. The great West and enterprising East did not govern. It was the shadow of Wall street speculation. Capital, through fear of offense to foreign nations, withheld the brave words which the representatives of power, energy and honor had spoken. The United States would not move when honor, commerce and trade demanded protection, lest forsooth the jealousy and ill-will of some foreign power should be created. Was there a lower depth to be reached? Let it be said to the honor of the late Administration that it seemed to have been imbued with the doctrines of the old patriots whose deeds illustrated with luster the greatest and brightest pages of American history.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. Orth (Ind.) spoke from the Democratic side of the Chamber, and he was frequently interrupted by Hewitt, Stockslager and Holman, but the subject of the interruptions and the replies thereto were inaudible on the Republican side, on account of the great confusion.

The colloquy between Orth and Holman had reference to the loyalty of Indiana Democrats during the war, but was cut short by Kasson (Ia.), who claimed the floor, saying since the war had been carried from Ireland into Indiana, it was time the House should return to the consideration of the pending bill. He regretted the gentleman from New York (Hewitt) had brought up a question which was totally alien to the subject contained in the bill. In due time, when the correspondence of the State Department was published, he thought the gentleman from New York would be surprised and gratified that while noise on the subject was going on on this floor, the State Department had been diligently and energetically at work to secure all the rights which belonged to a citizen of the United States. He had been glad to listen to the speech of the gentleman from Tennesssee (Mr. Whitthorne), but he must differ from him on one point. The gentleman had attempted to draw a line between the policy of the late Secretary of State, and the present Secretary of State, and had passed the bounds of accuracy in defining that difference. He submitted the gentleman would find on examination there had been no definite change of policy, that there had been no change in the mind of the President as to the object to be accomplished. He would find that the new Secretary of State, coming into office without knowledge of the unpublished correspondence which he was examining, had discovered a critical condition of things which pledges his country to a piece of diplomatic action that was the predecessor of war and the result of which might have been such as to make it impossible to escape without a war administration. Was it surprising that the Secretary of State entering under such circumstances should cry, "Halt, let's look into this thing and its consequences." Was it surprising the President should say to that officer: "Hold, until we understand this correspondence?" The present Secretary of State had asked practically for more time to consider a step which had been taken and which was of such vast importance to the honor of the country and her material interests. He (Kasson) ventured the statement that the Secretary of State had not withdrawn the offer of the aid of the United States to a peaceful settlement; that he had not desired to withhold its legitimate influence from the salvation of Peru, if salvation were possible. He had never withdrawn definitely the proposed action of a conference of American States for the purpose of preserving the peace of those countries. He (Kasson) asked the House and country to wait until the correspondence was published. Then would come the time for censure, if censure were to come. When a practical measure was presented to strengthen the ties political and commercial, that bound the United States and the South American States a majority of the Republican side of the House and the executive branch of the Government would be found ready to aid in the accomplishment of such a result, if it involved the expenditure of millions of money. He wanted to see the whole moral force of Congress brought to bear to get rid of idle traditions and prejudices of the past.

The committee soon afterwards rose without action.

The Senate amendments to the Post Route bill were concurred in and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

The Vote for Conkling, 39 to 12—A Bankruptcy Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Senate, in Executive session, confirmed the nominations of Conkling and Sargent.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The proceedings in the executive session in regard to ex-Sen. Conkling's nomination were unexpectedly brief, occupying altogether only about a half hour. There were no formal speeches, and nothing said against the fitness for the Supreme Bench, but the point was raised by Mr. Bayard and other Democratic Senators that the Senate should not allow itself to be used simply to bestow a compliment upon a friend of the President, and until it were known that Conkling would accept the appointment, the Senate should refrain from acting on the nomination.

In reply, it was authoritatively affirmed by a Republican Senator that the President expected Morgan to accept the position, and the President made the nomination of Conkling in perfect good faith, without conferring with him, but in the expectation that he would accept.

The vote on Conkling's confirmation is understood to have been 39 yeas, against 12 nays; eight Democrats and four Republicans, namely, Hoar, Dawes, Morrill and Hawley. Sargent's nomination was confirmed without division. A number of other members of the Senate were paired and several others who were present and not paired refrained from voting.

A bankrupt bill has been agreed upon by the Senate Committee, and will be reported Monday next if opportunity offers. Members of the Committee are practically unanimous in favor of the bill to be reported, and it will be vigorously pressed to a passage. Sen. Ingalls will have charge of the bill.

The Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The following shows the condition of the public debt at the close of business February 28, 1882:

Extended 6's	$ 129,473,900
Extended 5's	401,503,900
Four and a half ℘ cents	205,000,000
Four ℘ cents	738,801,350
Refunding certificates	546,450
Navy pension fund	14,000,000
Total interest-bearing debt	$1,534,325,600
Matured debt	10,037,925
Legal tenders	346,740,891
Certificates of deposit	11,550,000
Gold and silver certificates	73,862,600
Fractional currency	7,065,876
Total without interest	$ 459,219,3[illegible]8
Total debt	1,983,582,8[illegible]3
Total interest	11,764,1[illegible]
Cash in treasury	257,617,6[illegible]
Debt less cash in treasury	1,742,729,3[illegible]
Decrease during February	9,783,61[illegible]
Decrease since June 30, 1881	8,197,869,442
Current liabilities:	
Interest due and unpaid	1,408,863
Debt on which interest has ceased	10,037,925
Interest thereon	611,120
Gold and silver certificates	73,962,600
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	11,550,000
Cash balance available March 1	155,147,338
Total	$ 252,617,648
Available assets:	
Cash in treasury	252,617,648
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,235
Interest paid by United States	53,405,077
Interest repaid by companies: By transportation service	14,841,656
By cash payments, 5 ℘ cent. net earnings	655,198
Balance of interest paid by United States	37,909,121

Statement of the Comptroller.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The following is the statement of the Comptroller of the Currency:

National Bank notes:	
Amount outstanding June 20, 1874	$349,894,182
Outstanding Jan. 14, 1875	351,861,450
Outstanding May 31, 1878	322,555,965
Outstanding at date of circulation, National gold banks not included, $9,9,494	361,014,786
Decrease during last month	649,019
Increase since March 1, 1881	18,108,033
Legal tender notes:	
Amount outstanding June 20, 1874	382,000,000
Outstanding Jan. 14, 1875	382,000,000
Retired under act of Jan. 14, 1875, to May 31, 1878	35,318,984
Amount outstanding on and since 31, 1878	346,681,016
Amount on deposit with Treasurer of the United States to redeem notes of insolvent and liquidating banks and banks retiring circulation, under act of June 20, 1874	30,285,735
Decrease in deposit last month	146,708
Decrease in deposit since March 1, 1881	7,713,797
United States bonds redeemed under the 105th call	19,594,950
Under 106th call	17,648,750
Excess of exports of merchandise for 12 months ended Jan. 31, 1882	142,485,405
Excess of imports in gold and silver coin and bullion for 12 months ended Jan. 31, 1882	44,427,215

Ponder on these Truths.

Kidney Wort is nature's remedy for kidney and liver diseases, piles and constipation.

Sediment or mucous in the membrane is a sure indication of disease. Take Kidney Wort.

Torpid liver and kidneys poison the blood. Kidney wort revives them and cleanses the system.

Headache, bilious attacks, dizziness, and loss of appetite are cured by Kidney Wort.—See adv.

AN UNUSUAL FURORE.

A Recent Excitement Investigated by the Herald and the Results Made Public.

Cleveland, O., Herald.

A few weeks ago we copied into our columns from the Rochester, N. Y. *Democrat and Chronicle* "A Remarkable Statement," made by J. B. Henion, M. D., a gentleman who is well known in this City. In that article Dr. Henion recounted a wonderful experience which befell him, and a few days thereafter we published from the same paper a second article, giving an account of the "Excitement in Rochester," caused by Dr. Henion's statement. In the first article Dr. Henion stated that for a number of years, up to last June, he had been afflicted with what seemed at first a most mysterious trouble. He felt unaccountably tired at frequent intervals; he had dull and indefinite pains in various parts of his body and head, and was very hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. However, as a physician he thought, and so did his fellow physicians, that he was suffering from malaria.

But yet he grew worse, and was finally obliged to give up a large and lucrative practice. Still he was not conscious of his danger, nor that a monstrous disease was becoming fixed upon him, although all his organs had become gradually weakened. The symptoms above described continued, accompanied by others of an aggravated nature, and he noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids he was passing; that they were abundant one day and very scanty the next, and were covered with froth, or filled with brick dust sediment. But even then he did not realize his real and alarming condition. At last, however, he was brought face to face with the fact that he was a victim of a most terrible disease, and he made heroic efforts for recovery. He traveled extensively and consulted the best physicians, but they could give him only temporary relief, and that principally in the form of morphine. And so he grew steadily and constantly worse until his life became a torture. His pulse was uncontrollable. He lived wholly by injections, and for 60 days and nights he had the hiccoughs constantly, which are considered the sure indications of coming death.

When hope and life were nearly exhausted his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, rector of St. Paul's Church, urged him to try a means which the reverend gentleman had seen used with remarkable results. He objected at first, but finally consented, and was conscious of an improved condition the first week. His pains gradually disappeared; his stomach resumed digestion; his heart became regular; his headache disappeared; he had no more chills and fever, or acidity of the stomach; he gained 26 pounds in three months, and is a well man to-day, being entirely cured of a most pronounced case of Bright's disease.

Although conscious of the consequences from his professional brethren still as a duty to his fellow men, and according to a vow he made on what he though was his dying bed, he published a card detailing his illness and and remarkable cure. "Since my recovery," he says, "I have thoroughly re-investigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and I believe MORE THAN ONE-HALF THE DEATHS WHICH OCCUR IN AMERICA ARE CAUSED BY BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. It has no distinctive symptoms of its own (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity,) but has the symptoms of nearly every other known complaint. Hundreds of people die daily whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate of "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common complaints when in reality it was Bright's disease of the kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence by the commonest symptoms, and fastens itself upon the life before the victim is aware. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, and as such is really supposed to be heart disease.

The second article, entitled "Excitement in Rochester," was made up of interviews with Dr. Henion himself, who confirmed all said in his card, and also with Mr. H. H. Warner. The latter gentleman did not consider Dr. Henion's case as particularly exceptional, because he had known of very many such cures by the same means in all parts of the land. Kidney diseases, he said, are carrying off tens of thousands every year, while Bright's disease is increasing 250 per cent. a decade, and yet the people do not realize it or seek to check it until too late. He related how a New Orleans medical professor, lecturing on this disease, thinking to show what healthy fluids were, subjected some of his own to a chemical test, and although he had no suspicion of it before, discovered that he, too, had the dreaded disease, which proved fatal in less than a year. There was also an interview with the celebrated chemist of the New York State Board of Health, Dr. S A. Lattimore, who said he had analyzed the remedy which cured Dr. Henion, and found that it was "entirely free from any poisonous or deleterious substances."

We have made these condensations in order that all the material facts may be set before our readers. Since the publication of these two articles, having been besieged with letters of inquiry, we sent a communication to Dr. Henion and also one to H. H. Warner & Co., asking if any additional proof could be given us as to the validity of the statements published. In answer thereto we have received the following letters, which add interest to the entire subject and wholly verify every statement hitherto made:

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1882.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor is received The published statement, over my signature to which you refer, is true in every respect and I owe my life and present health to the power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. It is not surprising that people should question the statement I made, for my recovery was as great a marvel to myself, as to my physicians and friends. * * *

J. B. HENION, M. D.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1882.

SIRS: Acknowledging your favor duly received, we would say: The best proof we can give you that the statements made by Dr. Henion are entirely true, and would not have been published unless strictly so, is the following testimonial from the best citizens of Rochester, and a card published by Rev. Dr. Foote, which you are at liberty to use if you wish.

H. H. WARNER & Co.

To Whom it may concern:

In the Rochester, N. Y., *Democrat and Chronicle* of Dec. 31, 1881, there appeared a statement in the form of a card from Dr. J. B. Henion, of this City, recounting his remarkable recovery from Bright's disease of the kidneys, after several doctors of prominence had given him up, by the use of a preparation manufactured in this City, and known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

We are personally or by reputation acquainted with Dr. Henion, and we believe he would publish no statement not literally true. We are also personally or by reputation well acquainted with H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of this remedy, whose commercial and personal standing in this community is of the highest order, and we believe that they would not publish any statements which were not literally and strictly true in every particular.

C. R. PARSONS, (Mayor, Rochester.)

WM. PURCELL, (Editor *Union and Advertiser*.)

W. D. SHUART, (Surrogate Monroe County.)

EDWARD A. FROST, (Clerk Monroe County.)

E. B. FENNER, (District Attorney Monroe County.)

DANIEL T. HUNT, (Postmaster, Rochester.)

J. M. DAVY, (Ex-Member Congress, Rochester.)

JOHN S. MORGAN, (Special Co. Judge, Monroe Co.)

HIRAM SIBLEY, (Capitalist and Seedsman.)

W. C. ROWLEY, (County Judge, Monroe County.)

JOHN VAN VOORHIS, (Member of Congress.)

CHARLES E. FITCH, (Editor *Democrat and Chronicle* and Regent of the University.)

To the Editor of the Living Church, Chicago, Ill.:

Will you allow the following card, personal to myself, to appear in your widely circulated paper?

There was published in the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* of the 31st of Dec. last, a statement made by J. B. Henion, M. D., narrating how he had been cured of Bright's disease of the kidneys, almost in its last stages, by the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I was referred to in that statement, as having recommended and urged Dr. Henison to try the remedy, which he did, and was cured.

Now the republishing of his statement in many of the leading journals of the day has been the cause of an incessent flow of letters to me making many inquiries, but chiefly whether the statement is true, or a mere advertising dodge, etc., etc.

I beg, therefore, to anticipate any further inquiries, and save time and labor, and some postage, by saying that the statement of Dr. Henion is true, so far as it concerns myself, and I believe it to be true in all other respects. He is a parishioner of mine and I visited him in his sickness. I urged him to take the medicine and would do the same again to any one who was troubled with a disease of the kidneys and liver.

ISRAEL FOOTE, (D. D.)
Rector of St. Paul's Church.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1882.

ASSASSINATION.

Attempt to Assassinate Queen Victoria.

LONDON, March 2.—6:30 P. M.—The Press Association says Queen Victoria was fired at at Windsor railway station to-day. She escaped unhurt.

Windsor, Evening.—As the Queen was entering her carriage this evening, a man in the station yard deliberately fired a pistol at her. The man, who was a miserable looking object, was immediately seized by several policemen and taken to Windsor Police Station. No one hurt.

The miscreant gives his name as Roderick MacLean. He was with difficulty rescued from the crowd.

LONDON, March 2.—The Queen arrived at Windsor about 5:25. She had been in London since Tuesday, where she gave a drawing-room reception Wednesday in honor of the Princess Helena, of Waldeck, who is to marry Prince Leopold. A crowd assembled at Buckingham Palace this morning in hopes to see the Queen. The demeanor of the people was as cordial as usual.

There was a large crowd of spectators awaiting the Queen's arrival at Windsor. She walked across the platform of the railway station to the carriage, which was waiting to take her to the Castle. John Brown had already ascended to the seat behind the carriage, when a man, standing at the entrance of the station yard among the spectators, pointed a pistol at the carriage and fired. To judge from the report the pistol was not heavily loaded.

The Queen, who was probably not aware what had happened, was immediately driven to the Castle, but before she passed, the man had been seized by the Superintendent of the Borough Police, who was standing near by. He was violently seized by the crowd and was only rescued when three or four policemen came to the Superintendent's assistance. The pistol was captured by one of the crowd. MacLean, who was miserably clad, was taken into High street, and thence conveyed to the Police Station in a cab.

As soon as the Queen arrived at the Castle she ordered the equerry to proceed to the depot to inquire if anyone had been hurt. The report of the pistol was sharp, but not loud.

MacLean apparently intended firing again when the revolver, which seemed to be a new one, was knocked from his hand by a bystander and handed to the police. Eton scholars were prominent in an attempt to lynch MacLean.

Ponsonby, the Queen's Secretary, proceeded to the police station and after obtaining all information possible, telegraphed to Gladstone the facts of the assault. It is understood the Queen has not sustained any shock. MacLean is said to be an inhabitant of the South sea. The general opinion is it was the result of lunacy.

In the Commons, Harcourt, replying to an inquiry from Northcote, stated the man MacLean who shot at the Queen this afternoon was a crank and a native of London. He added the Queen was not alarmed at the event.

Resolutions expressing horror at the attempt to assassinate the Queen were passed at various meetings last night, both in London and the provinces, including a meeting of Irishmen. The Czar, Empress of Austria and Emperor William telegraphed messages of sympathy. The Queen held her dinner party last night as usual. No political significance is attached to the outrage.

MacLean is 29 years of age. He states he is a grocer's assistant. The doctors pronounce him sane. The revolver is a six-chambered Colt's, American make. Two chambers were found loaded, and two recently discharged, and 14 ball cartridges were found on the prisoner. MacLean says hunger actuated the crime.

The Cabinet sent a dispatch to Windsor, expressing gratification at the failure of the attempt at assassination.

LONDON, March 3.—The Times says: "If no more can be said for MacLean, the would-be assassin of the Queen, than could be said for Guiteau, the assassin of Pres. Garfield, or Lefroy, the murderer of Gold, he can as little expect to escape punishment."

United States Minister Lowell has tendered to the Queen the congratulations of the American Nation on her escape. Telegrams expressing similar sentiments were arriving at Windsor throughout the night. It is officially announced that the Queen passed a good night and is in no way affected by the attempt on her life.

HEARTLESSNESS.

A Party of Alleged Men Refuse to Assist a Drowning Woman and Her Children.

ESTELLVILLE, VA., Feb. 27.—One of the most thrilling drowning accidents occurred yesterday on Bear Creek, in this County, resulting from the brutal refusal of persons standing near at hand to endeavor to save those in peril. Mrs. Vickers and her three children, while attempting to cross that stream on horseback, were thrown into the water, the animal missing his footing and stumbling. The woman and her little ones—the eldest not 10 and the youngest a child at the breast—were precipitated into the swift current. A man named John Tugate, with two other men, stood on the banks and watched the desperate struggles of the poor woman and her children to save themselves. One of them, less heartless than the others, manifested a disposition to attempt to save them. Tugate, however, would not permit him nor any others to put forth a hand to save them, but forced them to stand by and witness their struggles to get out of the water. The cries of the woman finally reached the ears of a man at work in a field near by, who in response came to her assistance in time to save the woman and her two oldest children. The infant had been swept down the stream and drowned before the man could plunge in and save it. The explanation of Tugate's heartless refusal to assist the woman is that her husband a few years ago murdered his brother, and subsequently suffered for his crime upon the gallows.

News From Danenhower.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The following cable dispatch has been received here from Hoffman, at St. Petersburg: "Danenhower telegraphs that his left eye is ruined and must come out. Oculists say his right eye is affected by sympathy. His health is splendid; he is on his feet but forbidden to read or write. He can travel when the snow disappears, and says not to worry. He thinks his right eye will be saved."

Outrage and Murder in Indiana.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—A Commercial special gives an account of the shocking and brutal murder of Miss Emily Numbas, a school teacher only 17 years old this morning in her school house at Salem, a little village a few miles from Decatur, Adams County, Ind. She had gone to the school house to build a fire when she was attacked by some persons, outraged, then horribly mangled and left dead on the floor, where she was found by the pupils.

Rescued from Death.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the Fall of 1876 I was taken with BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the Hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past.

"I write this hoping every one afflicted with Diseased Lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be CONVINCED that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

News of the Week.

TELEGRAPHIC CONDENSATIONS.

The Hudson River is open to Albany.

Mayor Beaudry, of Montreal, is re-elected.

Gold exports from New York Wednesday, $250,000.

A schoolboy dropped dead near Aberdeen, O., of nose-bleed.

Theodore Kullak, the distinguished pianist and composer, is dead.

The Wisconsin Legislature has indefinitely postponed the bill to tax church property.

The Medical College of Ohio turned out 104 and the Pulte Medical College 34 M. Ds.; all at Cincinnati.

A child with two feet on its head has been born near Elkhart, Ind. Its mother is a girl 14 years of age.

In Rhode Island the Republican State Convention is called for the 16th, and the Democratic Convention for the 22d.

Miss Mary Herman, a fanatic, is starving herself to death in the Clark County (Ind.) asylum, having fasted 50 days.

Mr. Weldon, of the Canadian Parliament, was attacked by a crank in the streets of Ottawa, and brutally beaten.

Sen. Bayard will deliver the address at Dartmouth College next June at the centenary of Daniel Webster's graduation.

Wm. Gibson, late Superintendent of the Scioto County (O.) Infirmary, has been arrested on the charge of embezzlement.

It is rumored that Howe is to be transferred to the Interior Department, and that Wm. E. Chandler is to be Postmaster General.

Sec. Hunt recommends to Congress the appropriation of $85,000 to defray expenses of the observation of the transit of Venus next year.

Mrs. E. C. Swift of Milwaukee, committed suicide by drowning herself in a cistern in the back yard. She is believed to have been insane.

The assets of Menken Bros., Memphis, recently assigned, are $440,000; debts about $500,000, due principally among New York City banks.

Five business houses, also the Journal newspaper office and several small shops in Athens, Tex., burned Monday night. Loss, $35,000; insurance, $15,000.

The will of Charles Albert Reade, of Newton, Mass., gives $50,000 to the Treasurer of the United States to be applied to the reduction of the war debt.

Reports from nearly every county in 10 of the chief wheat-growing States show a high ratio of condition of winter wheat, with an important increase in acreage.

The Iowa House of Representatives, by a vote of 90 to 1, passed a bill appropriating $150 for the purchase of a gold medal for Kate Shelley, the Boone heroine.

A blast near St. Ignace, one day last week, exposed the skeleton of a man in solid limestone rock. The bones crumbled at the touch, but the teeth are well preserved.

The London Standard says Anglo-American telegraph shares advanced, owing to the reception of advices that the steamer "Faraday" had failed to lay the Gould cable.

Samuel Bell, who died at San Antonio Thursday, made swords for American soldiers in the war of 1812, and was the first Texan to hoist the Union flag after the surrender of Lee.

W. H. Clark, a prominent coal merchant, was knocked from one of his barges of coal into the Kentucky river, near Camp Nelson, and drowned. He owned large interests in coal mines near Irvine.

The Chicago & Western Indiana is preparing to establish at South Englewood, a suburb of Chicago, an immense transfer house 600 feet long, that will revolutionize the transfer of grain from western to eastern roads.

W. E. Kelley, of Port Clinton, O., while walking on the track at Martin, was struck by the engine of a freight train and thrown into a ditch. He was taken out unconscious, and fears are entertained that he cannot recover.

Twelve new cases of smallpox appeared at Fort Wayne, six of one family, that of Fred Graffe, living in the southern part of the City, and people are getting very much alarmed. The pest house is full to overflowing.

John Morey, residing on Deering street, Chicago, hid in his barn a package of $3,480 in coin and notes. It was found by a young son of his divorced wife, and taken home. The police recovered all but $170 of the plunder.

Stephan H. Condict, one of the Directors of the Mechanics National Bank of Newark, has been arrested on the charge of aiding and abetting Cashier Baldwin, now in State prison, in misapplying the funds of the bank and making false entries.

The actual transfers of real estate recorded at Minneapolis last week show an increase of $100,000 over the sales of the previous week, and many good judges estimate that upward of $15,000,000 of real estate will change hands during the coming season.

At Thamewood, 25 miles from Chicago, the Cincinnati express ran into a freight train, in consequence of an open switch, totally demolishing the passenger engine. The engineer and brakeman were badly hurt. A tramp was caught between the cars and fatally injured.

On charge of violating the law in not providing seats for their female clerks, several leading dry goods retailers of New York were arraigned in the police court. Each merchant brought along a squad of employes to testify in his favor, and no punishment was inflicted.

The assessed value of real estate for taxation in St. Louis for the present year is officially stated at $162,177,610; personal property, $30,414,630; total, $192,592,240. This is an increase over last on real estate of $22,180,140 and on personal property of $2,947,870.

Sensational reports were sent out about a riot at Homestead, Pa. Later dispatches show the affair of trifling importance, only three men being injured. The trouble grew out of a strike at the Bessemer steel works, and the refusal of union men to allow non unionists to take their places.

Denial is made of the statement that Pres. Arthur favors the reopening of the Fitz John Porter case. A correspondent of the St. Paul Pioneer-Press says the President has expressed himself against Fitz John, that he will not reopen the Court-martial or nominate Porter for any position whatever.

It is understood that Pres. Arthur has under consideration the appointment of Pres. Hinsdale, of Hiram College, Garfield's old friend, to the Mission to Hawaii. It is claimed that he will do this or give Hinsdale some other place equally as good, because Pres. Garfield promised him an appointment.

At Cold Spring, near Milwaukee, a wild freight on the Wisconsin Railroad ran into a freight and soon after another train came along and piled into the rear of the Wisconsin Central freight. The result was the killing of the Wisconsin Central brakeman, named McBride, who lived at Menasha, and wrecking of two engines and several cars.

Bishop Duggan, who was decoyed from Chicago to an insane asylum in St. Louis 13 years ago, when aberration of mind had become apparent, entertains the delusion that Chicago has been swallowed up by the sea, and that all his former flock have gone to perdition. The church in Chicago pays $1,000 per annum for his maintenance. His health is as vigorous as ever.

An Indiana correspondent of Cincinnati Commercial, in reviewing the condition of affairs in the 13 Congressional Districts of that State, arrives at the conclusion that the result of the coming election will probably be that the delegation will stand as now—eight Republicans and five Democrats; but should there be any change in these figures, it will be very apt to be in favor of the Democrats.

At Wilkesbarre, Pa., the gas works were demolished by an explosion.

Illinois has 1,409 convicts in the Joliet penitentiary, and 384 at Chester.

During the past three months 1,500,000 persons were vaccinated in Illinois.

There were 116 deaths in Cincinnati the past week. Small-pox carried off 27.

Hamilton Bros., paper warehouse, Milwaukee, assigned. Liabilities about $10,000.

Mr. Blaine has accepted an invitation to attend a reunion of Kansas veterans at Topeka.

Sen. Joe R. Hawley is to deliver the memorial address at Gettysburg on Decoration Day.

The Meysenberg Shoe Company, of St. Louis, which has worked about 100 Missouri convicts, has suspended. Liabilities about $60,000.

A match between American and British riflemen takes place in September at Creedmoor. The return match will be shot at Wimbledon the following year.

The Coroner at Dayton, O., in the case of the supposed murder of Albert Ditmar, found a verdict of death from accidental shooting. His wife proved an alibi.

The Ohio Senate Committee on Temperance will report back on Wednesday the Smith bill closing saloons on Sunday, with the recommendation that it be passed.

The Cook County (Ill.) Grand Jury will present indictments against every prominent gambler in Chicago, as also against every owner or agent of property in which gaming is carried on.

At a benefit given him in New York, Sullivan announced that he would give Ryan $500 to spar him four rounds with soft gloves under the Marquis of Queensbury rules, but he must prepare to go into almost a fight.

In a long letter to the Canal Committee of the New York Assembly, Horatio Seymour approves the proposed abolition of tolls, and expresses alarm at the appearance of a railway tribunal which assumes to regulate commerce.

A sensational story is wired from Omaha, Neb., to the effect that Brigham Young is not dead, but that he is concealed and will in due time appear to his people and pretend that God has resurrected him to lead them out of their troubles.

Patrick Egan, treasurer of the National Land League, suggests in a letter from Paris, "that in view of the slanders of enemies concerning the expenditure of funds, a committee to audit be appointed to examine every detail of outlay." The reserve fund is now $289,000.

The beautiful Court House at Guthrie Centre, Guthrie County, Ia., was destroyed by fire Friday morning. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $15,000. The walls and vaults are standing. Court being in session the records were mostly in the Court room and are saved. Judge McHenry continues Court in the Baptist Church.

James W. Norris, an old, influential and much respected citizen of Ottumwa, Ia., died yesterday of apoplexy, in his 67th year. He founded the Chicago Journal in 1844; was 11 years proprietor of the Ottumwa Courier and Postmaster during the rebellion. On account of declining health he retired from business, with a fair competence, some years ago.

Specials from various points in Northern Texas announce a general brightening in farm prospects in the grain belt. The greatest area of wheat ever sown is looking magnificent. Corn and smaller grains will be put in as soon as the ground dries enough, and will be several times larger in area than any previous crop. A week before the rain stopped many farmers, in their discouragement, sowed a great many oats in the mud. Labor is plentiful at fair wages.

POOR PERU.

Bolivia Waiting for a Chance at Her—The Celebrated Claims.

PANAMA, Feb. 26.—Lima dates by yesterday's arrival from the south are to the 16th inst. Novoa, the Chillian Commissioner in Lima, had received an official telegram from Santiago announcing the close of the conferences between Trescott and Balmacedo, the Chilian Minister of Foreign Affairs. An amicable and apparently agreeable understanding was arrived at, and the two gentlemen drew a protocol to be submitted to the Peruvian Government to serve as a basis for a treaty of peace between Peru and Chili. The protocol recognizes Chili's claim to the cession of Tarapoca, but leaves the subject of indemnity in abeyance, or at least does not stipulate for immediate or early payment. Trescott has 20 days allowed him in which to submit this to some competent Government in Peru. If on the expiration of that time he has not secured its signature by a Government in whose stability Chili can confide the protocol becomes null and void.

Bolivia is said to be awaiting the moment when Chili evacuates Tacna and Arica, to take possession of that valuable department and further dismember Peru.

All the documents in connection with the Cochet and Landreau claims against the Peruvian Government were found among the archieves of the Palace. They will be published.

Chilian troops defeated the Peruvians at Piecard, killed their Chief of Staff, Col. Tatur, the Lieutenant Colonel, several of their officers and 87 soldiers. The Chilians had one officer and 15 men killed.

THE CHINESE.

Rousing Meeting in San Francisco—Resolutions Adopted.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—The anti-Chinese demonstration Saturday was on a grand scale. Long before the hour fixed Platt's Hall was packed with the best citizens, while a crowd of probably 30,000 surged about the stands erected on Montgomery and Pine streets. The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion with the national colors.

After a short address by Hon. Philip A. Roach, W. E. Sheridan, the actor, read Gov. Perkins' proclamation appointing a legal holiday, and a letter expressing the inability of the Governor to be present, and his entire sympathy with the demonstration.

The Chairman read the following dispatch from Gov. Kinkead, of Nevada: "Nevada unites with your people to-day. Meetings will be held in all the Towns of this State to give expression to the popular opinion."

Mr. Sheridan then read resolutions prepared for the occasion. The preamble recites the ruinous consequences of Chinese immigration, and continues:

"The people of San Francisco, in general mass meeting assembled, do therefore solemnly reiterate and reaffirm the unanswered and unanswerable arguments heretofore made in their previous petitions to Congress for relief, and they further respectfully urge that time and experience have but confirmed their apprehensions as to the grave dangers that would arise from unrestricted Chinese immigration. It is therefore

"*Resolved*, That, laying aside all political distinctions, we unite as one man, as one people, as loyal and law-abiding citizens of the Republic, in urging upon Congress the absolute necessity for speedy and effective legislation pursuant to the terms of the recent treaty with China, restricting and controlling Chinese immigration. Be it further

"*Resolved*, That our Senators and Representatives from this coast have our entire approval and hearty and united support in their efforts to present this great question of the country, as of vital importance, and deserving immediate and favorabl action on the part of the Federal Government. Be it further

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be telegraphed to our Senators and Representatives in Congress."

The resolutions were greeted with enthusiasm and adopted. The Chairman then read a dispatch from Sen. Farley, expressing confidence in the passage of the anti-Chinese bill.

Dispatches are pouring in from the interior, showing that similar demonstrations have been held throughout California and Nevada.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

Sen. Butler presented a long memorial from citizens of South Carolina for National aid for the education of the youth of that State. Referred.

Sen. Anthony reported adversely a resolution for printing 10,000 copies of the medical and surgical history of the war of the rebellion.

Sen. Hoar reported adversely upon petition of Congressional Committee to attend the celebration of the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi.

An order for adjournment from to-day until Monday was adopted.

The bill authorizing the compilation and printing of the naval history of the war passed.

Bills reducing the charge for licenses of engineers, pilots, etc., of steam vessels passed.

A bill making Denver a point of delivery passed.

Discussion of the Chinese bill was resumed, and Sen. Farley continued and concluded his remarks. He spoke of the vital interest of the question to the people of the Pacific Slope. He claimed the general Government owed this legislation to that people, under the conditions of a guarantee of a republican form of government in every State, as the Pacific States, under the decision declaring the queue ordinance in San Francisco unconstitutional, had not power to protect their laboring communities in earning a livelihood. The claim that the Chinese had benefited the State by their labor in building railroads was offset by the loss to California of that immigration from the Eastern States and Europe which she desired and which the presence of the Mongolians had turned away. He then read extracts from testimony taken before the Congressional Commission, showing the similarity between Chinese pauper labor and Southern slave labor, and contended that the Chinese had never shown any aptness in arts or sciences, and that while they are cunning and shrewd imitators, they had never been inventors. Sen. Farley concluded with an amplification of the point that Chinese shrewdness had manifested itself in the increased immigration which had occurred since the negotiation of the treaty, the object of the immigrants being to secure the advantages of proposed legislation, to which they would be entitled by treaty as residents of this country. He also contended that the introduction of Chinese into the South would bring about a war of races between Mongolians and Africans. He added that the disastrous competition to which white labor was subjected by Chinese immigration in California would not be tolerated in any other State, and that as to a certain extent that State had been peopled by men from Massachusetts and other New England States, Senators from that section should be willing to aid in ameliorating that condition of affairs. He believed it to be better to have a wall of fire between the United States and China than permit immigration to continue.

Sen. Maxey followed in advocacy of the bill, declining to discuss it from the standpoint of ecstatic sentimentality and sublimated humanitarianism.

Sen. Saulsbury favored the bill, but advocated a modification of the period of the suspension of immigration to 10 years.

Sen. Garland said legislators were not bound to shut their eyes against that which was known to them as individuals. Referring to the statements of California Senators, the vote of that State against immigration, and the efforts made by California and Oregon to rid themselves by law of what had become an absolute pest upon the body politic, which efforts had been defeated by the laws being declared unconstitutional, he said the facts on which the legislation was predicated really did exist. The question of power alone remained. Upon this point Sen. Garland argued upon well recognized principles of international laws that the new treaty expressly vested authority to so legislate in Congress. He said he opposed the 15-passenger bill, as he believed its restrictions were not warranted by treaty stipulations. The existence of a new treaty had removed that objection.

Sen. Ingalls said he was prepared to say that the communities of the Pacific Coast had the right to judge for themselves as to the propriety of this legislation, and as they had spoken here through their Representatives, he was content. Therefore the only question was whether the bill was reasonable and in accordance with treaty stipulations.

Sen. Miller (Cal.) said the bill as introduced by him prohibits immigration until otherwise provided by law, but to avoid the construction that this would conflict with the treaty, which allowed the suspension but not prohibition of immigration, the 20 years' suspension was agreed upon in committee. He had contended for a longer term, in order that when business had adapted itself to the new order of things it might not be disturbed, and in order to avoid the agitation which the expiration of the period of suspension would renew with increased excitement and fury. His own proposition would have left to Congress the power to lengthen or shorten the period. He had desired a definite settlement, and thought our commissioners had made a mistake in agreeing to language which prevented this. But for the treaty, he would make prohibition absolute and eternal. In reply to Ingalls, he urged that the results of 30 years of immigration warranted conclusive action now, and that no experiments were needed.

Sen. Bayard in opposing the amendment, spoke of the gravity of the question. America and Asia, severed by the ocean, had been united by steam transportation, and for the first time in the history of the Government the labor question was presented as a subject of legislation. He thought full significance had not been given to the almost unanimous California vote against immigration, and commented on it as indicating a unanimity of sentiment without precedent. Those who felt and who were confronted by the danger were the ones, he thought, to instruct the Senate as to the relief. They were threatened with a Mongolian overthrow of everything recognized as Christian civilization. The brotherhood of humanity was a good idea, but the instinct of national self-preservation was stronger than that. A Nation must be true to its own people before it expended its energies in behalf of strangers. Humanity, justice and our duty to republican institutions compelled us to consider the character of our population.

During Sen. Bayard's remarks, a controversy arose as whether the statement on the Chinese question attributed to Sen. Morton by the Trades Assembly of California and quoted by them in an address to the American people ever was in fact made by its reputed author. The statement, as read by Sen. Bayard, taken from an address in San Francisco, was that Sen. Morton had joined with the Congressional Committee in declaring "the Pacific coast must in time become either American or Mongolian, and that the Chinese have an advantage which put them far in advance of Americans; that they can subsist where an American would starve, and can work for wages which would not furnish the barest necessities of life to an American."

The authenticity of the quotation was disputed by Sens. Hoar and McMillin, but Sen. Bayard observed that it was immaterial whether the language was correctly given or not, as he adopted it as his own, just as the Trades Assembly had adopted it as their own. He then asserted that but one alternative would remain, unless immigration was checked. "Sooner or later, Senators," he exclaimed, with great emphasis, "you are to choose, and better soon than late, between the civilization of our own country and that of China." So far as he could judge of it, he added, the strength of the Chinese civilization was an exterior force, while that of the American was the opposite. After allusion to the utter incompatibility of the Chinese Government with our own, he spoke of the peculiar marital and other relations of that people, as showing the impossibility of their assimilation with us, and of their mighty and inexhaustible numbers. To use an expressive metaphor, he added, the Chinese write us backward—that is to say, they make virtues of what we consider vices. He closed by suggesting an amendment providing that the penalty for unlawfully continuing immigration shall not be imposed upon vessel-masters who violate the law unintentionally.

Sen. Harris moved an executive session, remarking that the number of amendments suggested indicated the impossibility of finishing the bill to-day.

Sen Miller (Cal.) appealed to friends of the measure to resist the motion, adding that the amendments could be disposed of in half an hour.

Several Senators suggested that the usual hour of adjournment had arrived, and that to reach a vote on the bill would make necessary a very long session.

Upon division, 29 Senators rose in the affirmative and 22 against, and the motion prevailed. The bill accordingly went over until Monday. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Gibson introduced a bill, making appropriation of $6,113,000 for the construction, repair, completion and preservation of certain works on the Mississippi River, in accordance with the recommendation, plans, etc., of the Mississippi Commission. Referred.

Bills were passed reducing the license fees of masters, chief engineers and first class pilots of steam vessels from $10 to $1.50; and chief mate, engineers and pilots of inferior grades from $5 to 75 cents.

The House went into Committee on the private calendar.

The Committee rose and the House passed some personal bills.

On motion of Mr. Williams (Wis.) the Committee on Foreign Affairs was accorded leave to sit during the sessions of the House, in order to carry on its investigations on the subject of the Chili-Peru correspondence.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

A bill passed, providing for holding a term of the District Court of the United States at Wichita, Kan.

Mr. Smith (Ill.) asked unanimous consent to take from the House calendar and pass the bill to retire the trade-dollar.

Mr. Randall objected. He favored the object contemplated by the bill, but did not think the measure should be agreed to in this manner.

Mr. Hiscock presented a conference report on the immediate deficiency bill. He explained the bill as it now stood increased the appropriations made by the House $256,000. The report was agreed to.

Mr. Miller, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution dismissing the contested election case of Smith vs. Robertson, for the Sixth District of Missouri. Adopted.

Mr. Horr, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to prevent shipping from foreign countries adulterated food and drugs into the United States. House calendar.

The House went into Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr. Hiscock claimed for the Republican party all the credit of the legislation of 1868, respecting the rights of naturalized citizens. He said that an inspection of the record would dissipate all illusions respecting the legislation of 1868 created by Hewitt on Thursday; and would strip Robinson of all of his borrowed plumage.

Mr. Springer advocated an amendment consolidating the missions to France and Spain, Germany and Austria.

Mr. Cox (N. Y.) expressed regret that a partisan turn should have been given to the discussion. The act of 1868 was the product of both parties. He advocated the abrogation of the Bancroft treaty which discriminated against German citizens.

Mr. Robeson said the Irish question had again came to the surface, and the question had been argued by gentlemen on the other side, going to show that the interests which are represented by struggling Ireland found its great defendant in the Democratic party. The orators and speech makers of the other side stood up to tax the ear of the country, declaring the great and unquestioned principle of freedom, progress and the rights of man, and adding to it the falsehood that the modern Democracy of its country was its champions and defenders.

Mr. Cox inquired whether the bill of E. R. Hoar, providing that a residence of two years in Germany, by naturalized German citizens of the United States, expatriated such citizens, had not come from Pres. Grant's Cabinet, of which the gentleman from New Jersey was a member.

Mr. Robeson—"I don't so remember it, but I remember that that treaty and all treaties which recognized in the form of international law the rights of foreign born citizens here and elsewhere did originate in the Cabinet of Gen. Grant, and were placed in the treaty book under his auspices, and when there was a two-thirds Republican majority in the Senate."

Mr. Cox—"Do you approve the Bancroft treaty."

Mr. Robeson—"I did not take the field to answer all the questions of my own belief on the legislation of the country. I merely took the floor to say that, like many another good cause the Irish cause has lost much by the weakness of its leaders, and the inconsistency of its advocates. The freedom of labor, Irish or German, must look for its protection in the future, as it has done in the past to that party, and that party only which cherishes in its principles and illustrates in its action deep and profound sympathy with want, and to that party which, during its years of power held labor in chains and degraded it by association with slavery."

Mr. Cox—"The gentleman did not answer the question I proposed, though he was a member of Gen. Grant's Cabinet, and though he remembers that the question of expatriation came up in the Cabinet and that Judge Hoar was representing Gen. Grant in this bill. He does not dare defend the Bancroft treaty. That treaty gave away the rights of naturalized citizens without consulting them. Well did the cunning gentleman avoid answering the question. When any man on the other side impeaches this side with being recreant in its devotion to the naturalized citizen in all his rights and privileges and when he arrogates to himself any such special devotion, he falsifies history and will be convicted for it before the people of this country."

Mr. Robeson said that during the 30 years that the Democratic party had held sway that the principle had never been embodied either in legislation or in a treaty and it had remained for the Republican administration of Gen. Grant to recognize it and place it in the statute books forever. The great battles of civilization were not achieved by small boys who put feathers in their caps and marched ahead of the music, but by the great column of stalwart soldiers, who marched steadily on to a principle and overcame it by their assaults, or by their pressure. He would remind the gentleman from New York (Cox) of what Burke once said in a debate somewhat similar to this. The gentleman forgets that the grasshopper that chirps on a bough is not the only occupant of the field, when a thousand noble cattle chew the cud in silence. [Laughter.]

Mr. Bragg sarcastically inquired whether the stalwart column to which Robeson alluded was the stalwart column numbered 306.

Mr. Lord argued the Consular service was a useful, hardworking and honorable service, whose efficiency had been greatly augmented of late.

Mr. Williams (Wis.) suggested that if the Democratic party was not a friend of the Irish it ought to be, for at times it would be seriously inconvenienced if it were not for Irish voters. The Committee on Foreign Affairs had now under consideration the subject of imprisonment of Irish-American citizens. When it had received all the information it could get, the committee would bring the matter before the House. Then let the House decide in due order who was the best friend of the American citizen abroad; we care not whether that citizen were American, Irish, English, German, Democrat, Republican, white or black. Wherever he was incarcerated, let every power of this Government be invoked to burst his prison bars and set him free.

The reading of the bill for amendments was proceeded with.

Mr. Springer offered an amendment for the consolidation of missions. Lost.

Mr. Converse offered an amendment abolishing consular fees. Rejected.

Mr. Bruner moved to strike out the provision for a Consul at Lisbon. Adopted.

Consideration of the bill concluded, and it was reported to the House. The previous question was ordered on the passage of the bill, but no further action was taken.

Mr. Reid presented a protest against the admission of Dakota as a State, signed by numerous bondholders of Yankton County, Dakota. Referred.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

Sen. Allison presented a memorial of the Iowa Legislature in behalf of a bridge over the Missouri above Omaha.

Sen. Morrill reported adversely the following: To establish a branch mint of the United States at Omaha; to authorize the payment of customs duties in legal tender notes. Calendar.

Sen. Morrill reported favorably the House bill to repeal discriminating duties on tea and coffee, products of the Netherlands; calendar. Also favorably the House joint resolution in behalf of the American company of revisers of the New Testament for the return and remission of duties. Passed.

Sen. Ingalls reported from the Judiciary Committee the original bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, embodying what is commonly known as the "equity system," conferring jurisdiction upon District Courts of the United States to hear matters in bankruptcy upon petition.

Sen. Vest, from the Commerce Committee, reported favorably with amendments the bill to incorporate the Inter-Oceanic ship railway.

Sen. Teller reported favorably the House bill to pension Mrs. Garfield, with an amendment including Mrs. Polk and Mrs. Tyler. The amounts specified are $5,000 a year from September 19, 1881.

Bills were introduced:

By Sen. Vest—To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri at the most accessible point at or near Jefferson, Mo.

By Sen. Beck—To establish an Eastern Judicial District in Kentucky.

By Sen. George—To aid in the repair and construction of a levee on the east bank of the Mississippi, in the State of Mississippi; also to revive the grant of lands made to the State of Mississippi to aid in the construction of a railroad from Brandon to the Gulf of Mexico.

By Sen. Davis, (Ills.) for Sen. Logan, who was unable to be present—To provide for the construction of the Illinois and Mississippi canal.

Sen. Garland offered a resolution of inquiry addressed to the Military Committee, as to the propriety of increasing the $100,000 appropriation for the purpose of distribution of subsistence stores in aid and relief of the laboring classes in the district overflowed by the Mississippi and its tributaries.

The Chinese bill was then taken up.

Sen. Cameron (Wis.) said that in 1879 he voted against the 15-passenger bill. but he would vote for the pending bill. When the immense and overflowing population of China is considered and that the entire cost of bringing a Chinese laborer from Shanghai to San Francisco does not exceed $12, we must admit China can, if no restriction be placed upon the immigration of her laborers, pour countless thousands of them into the ports of California and Oregon. The Six Companies were now hurrying coolies into Oregon to construct the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The day's discussion closed by Dawes being awarded the floor.

Sen. Allison submitted a conferrnce port on the immediate deficiency adopted. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Speaker announced unfinished business to be the consideration of the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill, on the passage of which the previous question was ordered Saturday.

Mr. Holman moved to recommit the bill with instructions to the Committee on Appropriations to strike therefrom all provisions in regard to envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, ministers resident and secretaries of legation, and to insert therein provisions for the appointment of such Consuls and other commercial agents as shall be necessary to promote and encourage the commerce of the United States and protect the interest of citizens of the United States in foreign countries. The motion was lost by 12 to 77 and the bill passed.

Bills were introduced:

By Mr. Belford—A resolution reciting the mistreatment inflicted upon Jews in Russia, declaring the people of the United States protest against the spirit of persecution revived in Russia; asserting the Hebrews are loyal citizens and subjects, and requesting the President to submit his Imperial Majesty, the Czar, the friendly assurance of the people of the United States, and request him to exercise his power for the sake of humanity to protect Jewish subjects from the violence of their enemies.

By Mr. Kelley—To abolish discrimination duties and to enlarge the free list. It places the following articles on the free list: Cassia, cassia yera, cassia buds, cinamon, cloves, clovestems, mace, nutmeg, pepper unground, (white or black), oil of bay leaves, oil of cloves, oil of cubebs, nitro benzole or oil of mirbaugum, assafœtida, chloride of potassum, crude and nitrase of potassium crude.

By Mr. Hewitt (Ala.)—To restore to the pension roll the names of persons dropped by reason of participating in or aiding the Rebellion.

By Mr. Washburne (Minn.)—Repealing the law allowing the pre-emption of public lands.

A night session was ordered for Friday, for consideration of the Pension bills.

Mr. Dibrill (Tenn.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing so much of clause VI., section 4244, R. S., relating to the sale of leaf tobocco as imposes a fine or penalty on farmers and producers of leaf tobacco, who may sell the same to consumers and providing hereafter that all farmers or other producers of leaf tobacco shall be allowed to sell their own or their tenant's production without license or penalty. The motion was seconded by 83 to 66, and a half hour's debate entered upon.

Mr. Dibrill advocated the bill, which he asserted would only reduce the revenues about $600. At present it costs the Government $10,000 to enforce the law and collect that $600.

Mr. White, (N. Y.) favored the bill as one that would relieve the small farmer South of a great hardship.

Mr. Kelley (Penn.) stated he was anxious to get rid of a system of internal taxation which put whole process of business in particular classes under cruel supervision. But this was beginning at the wrong end; it would allow the revenues so far as tobacco was concerned to be fritted away. This question was now before the Committee on Ways and Means and receiving grave consideration. It had been stated that the revenue would only be reduced to the extent of $600, but the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had laughed at that statement, and declared the effect upon the revenue could not be estimated, inasmuch as the manufacture of stock would be greatly depreciated. He (Kelly) would co-operate in all just efforts to relieve the country of internal revenue taxation, but to repeal this law now would be to throw the whole tobacco trade open and depreciate the stocks in the hands of every manufacturer. The House should wait until the Committee on Ways and Means had reported on the subject.

Mr. House (Tenn.)—"Will the gentleman's Committee report a bill on this subject during this session?"

Mr. Kelly—"I will not help you open a floodgate by which your principal source of revenue will be lost. I will go systematically at work with you to get rid of the whole system which Jefferson denounced as an infernal one."

Mr. Hatch (Mo.)—"If the system is so bad why not open the floodgates now, even if it does affect manufacturers?"

Mr. Kelly—"It is a system which became necessary to provide revenue when we were at war with the proudest, bravest and ablest enemy with which the country ever contended. It was when we were expending a million a day in bringing the South back to the Union."

Mr. Hatch—"But you accomplished that 16 years ago."

Mr. Kelley—"But I, more than all Southern men, have labored to emancipate you from it."

Mr. Hatch—"Then help us relieve the farmers."

Mr. Kelley—"I will not help you perpetrate a fraud on dealers."

Mr. Hatch—"It is not a fraud on dealers, and will not affect them one cent."

Mr. Young (Ohio) opposed the bill, which, he argued, would strike down manufacturers' interests and make every farmer a quasi-manufacturer.

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was lost, by yeas, 113; nays, 91, not the necessary two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

A bill passed appropriating $100,000 to continue work on Davis' Island dam, Ohio River.

Mr. Springer (Ill.) moved to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution, proposing a constitutional amendment, prohibiting special legislation.

The House refused, by 28 to 42, to second the motion of a bill providing that when the Ute reservation be opened for settlement the Government recognize the rights of persons who, in good faith, located within 10 miles of the limit on the eastern boundary of the reservation; and it went over for a month. Adjourned.

ROBERT EMMETT.

Celebration of His Birthday in Brooklyn and Washington.

NEW YORK, March 4.—A mass meeting of Irish citizens was held at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, to-night, to celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of Robert Emmett. Congressman Wm. E. Robinson, presided and made an address on Ireland's condition. He was followed by Sen. Jones, of Florida. Letters of regret were read from Congressman Cox, ex-Sen. Conkling, Gen. Hancock, Henry Ward Beecher, Sen. Bayard, Horatio Seymour, Miss Parnell and B. F. Butler. Emmett's birthday was also celebrated in this city by a gathering in the Cooper Institute where appropriate addresses were delivered by Sen. Jones, of Nevada, and Wm. Hines, of Chicago.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Speaker Keifer presided at a meeting to commemorate the anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmett. Among the speakers who addressed the meeting were Hon. Nicholas Ford, Missouri; Hazeltine, Missouri; Cox, New York; Hardenburg, New Jersey; Butterworth, Ohio, and Col. M. D. Ball, Alaska.

The speeches were confined to consideration of Emmett's character and services alone. Several of the speakers were outspoken in their denunciation of English rule in Ireland, dwelling eloquently upon the wrong done through its perpetuation.

"New Banners on the Outer Walls."

Special to Cleveland Herald.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A well-known Ohio politician remarked to a Herald correspondent to-night: "My dear fellow, Pres. Arthur has hung out the sign, 'No Ohio man need apply.' I have yet to learn of a single nomination of any Ohioan by the President since his succession last September for any save a State office. I had dreamed in my ignorance that the State which furnished the murdered President would receive fair recognition from the hands of his successor. I have been rudely awakened from my pleasant vision and I am going home There was a time—but I digress. The knights who wore the dead king's colors must lower their arms. There are new banners on the outer walls."

The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1882.

The business of the country during the past week made a less favorable showing than on the one immediately preceding, but this may be attributed to causes that are apparent to all. Floods in the South and bad roads in all sections of the country have kept producers out of the market, and as a consequence, dullness in many brakes of trade has been observable. The outlook for Spring trade is fairly encouraging, and it is safe to say that when the weather becomes more settled the present aspect of affairs will be greatly altered for the better.

To-day's reports up to latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE say money is loaning at 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper at 5½@6 per cent. Bar silver, 114⅛c. Sterling Exchange steady; $4.85¼ for 60 days and $4.90 for sight. Government bonds unchanged. State securities dull, except Tennessee mixed, which were ⅛c lower. Railroad bonds weaker. Stocks—After 11 o'clock the market became moderately active and a fractional decline in the general list, which was followed by an advance of 1@1⅛ per cent., in which Denver & Rio Grande, Louisville & Nashville, and Missouri Pacific, were most prominent. Memphis & Charleston fell off 1 per cent. and advanced 2 per cent. At noon there was a slight decline.

Government Bonds—U. S. 6's extended, 100¾; U. S. 5's extended, 101¼; 4½'s coupons, 113⅝; 4's coupons, 118c; Pacific sixes of 95, 125.

The following is the statement of the New York banks for the week ended Saturday:

Loans, decrease	$4,357,100
Specie, decrease	2,474,000
Legal tenders, decrease	490,100
Deposits, decrease	7,116,500
Circulation, decrease	40,500
Reserve, decrease	1,184,975

Baks now hold $2,618,050 in excess of legal requirements.

The official statement of the imports and exports of the whole United States for the four months, October 1 to January 31, makes the following showing:

IMPORTS.

	1881.	1882.
Merchandise	$193,793,113	$229,416,373
Specie	51,455,264	17,595,950
Total	$245,248,377	$247,012,323
Increase merchandise		$35,623,260
Decrease specie		33,859,314
Increase		$1,763,946

EXPORTS.

	1881.	1882.
Merchandise	$341,664,550	$279,811,982
Specie	7,481,164	6,507,182
Total	$349,145,714	$286,319,164
Excess of exports over imports	$103,897,337	$39,306,841
Decrease merchandise		$61,852,568
Decrease specie		973,982
Total decrease		$62,826,550

The value of the merchandise imported at New York last week is $10,912,977, being $667,464 greater than for the same week in 1881, and the value of the merchandise exported from New York for the week is $5,965,164, being $2,563,091 less than for the week of last year. The result of the movement is a debit against the port of $4,947,813 for the week of this year, against a debit of $1,717,218 for the week of 1881; an increased difference against the port of $3,230,595. For the nine weeks since January 1, this year, the value of the merchandise imported is $16,925,696 greater than for the corresponding time in 1881, while the value of the merchandise exported is $9,594,936 less; difference against the port, $26,520,632. For the nine weeks of last year the imports exceeded the exports only $7,598,096; this year the imports exceeded the exports $34,118,728; difference, as before stated, $26,520,532.

DRY GOODS.

The general dry goods has shown but little change during the past week. A slightly easier feeling prevailed, and trade was void of activity. In cotton goods, and especially in outside brands of low grade fabrics there is a less strong tone than on the previous week. Bad roads throughout the interior of almost all the States have kept many retail purchasers out of the market, and as a consequence the demand upon jobbers by the retail trade has not been as brisk as it otherwise would have been under favorable conditions. This has had, to a certain extent, a tendency to make the jobbers anious to purchase freely, and as a consequence those who have appeared at the primary markets do not purchase hastily, but are careful in their selections and in taking every advantage of any point that may inure to their benefit. There is no reason to believe that any material reduction will take place in desirable goods. There have been times when an improvement in valnes has taken place when stocks were larger than at present. Fine brown and bleached cottons were never better sold up in first hands than now. In less prominent makos, and particularly in the low grades of plain, colored and printed stuffs, supplies are beginning to exhibit some fulness, which is not unexpected. But in these the surplus stocks are not so larqr as to cause any anxiety. The trade is in a good condition. Local jobbers are doing a good busiuess, all things consideeed.

The year 1880 was an exceptional one in dry goods importing generally; and, as anticipated, the year succeeding exhibited a decline in every class of fabrics, which eventually amounted to $11,461,640, or 9 per cent. This is attributed to the excessive importations of the preceding year, rather than to any depression in values, which had but a limited effect. With duties averaging 60 per cent. on woolens, 58 per cent. on silks, 35 per cent. on cottons, and 33 per cent. on flax goods, the value of these imports in 1881 was raised over $35,000,000, making their total value, duty paid, $168,560,000, or $25,000,000 more than the value of the entire product of our eastern cotton mills. Woolen goods experienced the heaviest loss, amounting to $4,500,000, or 12 per cent., the decline being most noticeable in cloths and cassimeres. Dress goods show a large falling off, as likewise carpets and shawls, though of the latter we now import comparatively little. Flax manufactures were sent here in much smaller quantities, the decrease amounting to $4,000,000, or nearly 20 per cent. There was a loss of $2,000,000, or 6 per cent., in silks, chiefly in piece silks, velvets and ribbons. In cottons, the decrease, amounting to over $1,000,000, or 3½ cent., was well distributed, and there were fewer variations than in the textiles, uncolored cottons actually showing a slight increase.

WOOL.

The Circular of Harding, Martin & Co., Boston, says of the wool market: The sales of wool this week have been larger than we expected, amounting to 1,496,000 lbs of all kinds. The demand, however, has not been general, a few houses selling quite largely, while others have met with but a moderate trade. In prices no change, nor is there likely to be any material change. The sales of fine domestic fleeces have been moderate. Combing and delaine selections remain without change.

The sales of the week indicate prices as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece, X, XX and XX and above, 43@46c; No. 1 Ohio, 46½@49c; Michigan X, 42@42½c; combing and delaine, 46½@50c; Texas, 60c; Territory, 18@30c; unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces, 17@36c; California spring, 28½@35c; California fall, 14@17c; super and extra pulled, 31@52½c; noils, 38@63c; scoured, 35@80c; sundries, 18@35c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

In Boston thereaae a great many small orders received, but they are of a piecing-out nature. As the Spring season draws to a close, there is an imperative demand from jobbers for prompt delivery. In New York business was more brisk and salesmen on the road are sending home moderately fair orders. In Philadelphia business has improved, and orders are liberal. Western trade has been fairly good.

GROCERIES.

Latest reports bytelegraph say: Refined Sugars are and ⅛c higher. Coffees firm. Teas are steady. Fruits are steady.

During the year 1881 the people of the United States consumed 918,245 tons of sugar, 41,985,677 gals of molasses, 36,000 tons of tea, and 186,297 tons of coffee. With a population of 50,000,000 this is an average of 37 lbs of sugar, four-fifths of a gal of molasses, 1⅛ lbs of tea, and 7½ lbs of coffee, per annum, for every man, woman and child in the country. It is interesting to note how these figures compare with those of the year before the war. In 1860 there were consumed in our entire country 415,281 tons of sugar, 47,318,877 gals of molasses, 13,100 tons of tea, and 79,000 tons of coffee. With a population of 30,000,000 at that time, the average annual consumption was 27½ lbs of sugar, 1½ gals of molasses, five-sixths of a pound of tea and 5¼ lbs of coffee for each person. It will be seen, therefore, that every inhabitant of the United States individually consumes an average of 50 per cent. more sugar and coffee than he did before the war, and that he uses about twice as much tea. But his fondness for molasses has diminished during the past 20 years, and he now requires less than a gallon of that saccharine liquid per annum, where he formerly required a gallon and a half. The increase in the annual consumption of sugar and tea and coffee per individual inhabitant is a matter of more than ordinary interest. The amount of sugar consumed in a country is said to be a fair indication of its material condition, whether prosperous or otherwise. Even in 1878, when the business interests of the United States were in a more depressed condition than at any other time within the past score of years, the consumption of sugar was 684,896 tons, or about 29 lbs for each individual inhabitant. The amount of coffee consumed in 1878 was 142,372 tons, or about 6 lbs per head.

HARDWARE, IRON, ETC.

The pig iron market is quiet, but steady prices rule. Stocks at furnaces are not large, and no fears are entertained of a decline. There is a large demand far steel. Manufactured iron in demand and mills running to full capacity.

In some respects the wheat market for the past week was a disappointing one. Values in the beginning exhibited a fair amount of strength, and to all appearances a fairly substantial gain would be established in cash wheat. But this was not the case. No. 2 Red was recorded at the same figure yesterday as on the corresponding day the week previously, while Amber was ½c higher. For future delivery the near months show but little alteration, while on the deferred months a decline took place of 2 to 2½ cents. Wheat at present prices does not seem to be too high, and the decline in near futures can only be accounted for by the fact that the course of trade for the past three weeks has been such as to make operators cautious, and there is a lack of that stability and confidence in prices that induce taking hold with alacrity. While it is true that the prospects ahead are good for a bountiful harvest, and the supplies are ample to bridge over until the new crop is garnered, it must not be forgotten that the country is in a prosperous condition and that wheat should possess a relative value to prices of other things, such as iron, meats, etc. It may be a question whether Toledo No. 2 Red is high enough. Harvest is a considerable distance away, and stocks will be greatly reduced before that time arrives. There will be a brisk consumptive demand, and while business flourishes and employment is plentiful there should be no reason why wheat should not bring a value to correspond with business prosperity and actual needs. The cry that the April corner has been abandoned in Chicago, and the reports that certain Chicago dealers are simply holding the market until they can unload, when unusual weakness may be expected, should not bes listened to in Toledo. Toledo wheat has a more substantial value than that of Chicago wheat. There is no broad hint of off-grade wheat in Toledo, and every bushel that is here and that will arrive during the next few months will be actually needed. Chicago prices should have no bearing upon trade in this city.

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LONDON, March 7—1:00 P. M.—Arrived Wheat dull and heavy. Arrived Corn, nothing offering. To arrive Wheat dull and heavy. To arrive Corn firm and a shade higher. No. 2 Spring Wheat off coast declined 6d. Red Winter Wheat off coast declined 9d. California Whhat off coast declined 1d. Mixed Corn off coast advanced 3d. To arrive No. 2 Spring Wheat off coast declined 6d. To arrive California Wheat off coast declined 6d. To arrive Red Winter Wheat off coast declined 9d.

LIVERPOOL, March 7—1:00 P. M.—Wheat dull and easier. Corn firmer. No. 2 Spring Wheat, 10s.2d; No. 3 Spring, 9s.5d; Red Winter, 10s.5d. California Wheat declined 1d. Cargoes off coast for United Kingdom and Continent—Wheat dull. Corn in fair demand.

On Tuesday last cash No. 2 Red Wheat brought 125c in this market; on Wednesday 126c was the price; on hursday no sales occurred; on Friday 123c was the value; on Saturday it was recorded at 124⅛c; yesterday it noted 125⅛c.

At to-day's session of the Toledo Produce Exchange there was a more active market for cash Wheat than on yesterday, but prices were lower, with a feeling toward strength at the close. Spot No. 1 Amber opened at 123½c, rose to 124½c and closed at 124⅛c, 1⅛c decline. As compared with Tuesday, a week since, this grade of wheat is 1c lower.

White Wheat sold to a small extent in Nos. 1 and 2 White Michigan, the former at 126c and the latter at 117½c.

Red Wheat dull. No. 2, 123½c for a sinnle lot, 2c decline. No. 3 Red not mentioned. No. 2 Red Mixed, 120c.

For future delivery there was a fair trade in No. 2 Red Wheat, although considerably less than yesterday. There was a very weak feeling at the opening, under the pressure of orders to sell, but toward the close a stronger feeling prevailed, but the reaction was not sufficient to bring rates up to those of the previous day. Seller March, no sales. Seller April noted 123¼c on first sale; it then rose to 123½c and finally closed at 124c, 1c decline. Seller May, 123½c, then 124c, and at the conclusion 123¾c was the price, 1¼c depressed. Seller June, 119½c on initial sale, rose to 119¾c and marked 120c on closing sales, 2⅝c lower. No other months touched.

Cash Corn found but few takers. Prices but little altered. High-mixed, 64c, same as before. No. 2 Corn, 62½c, ⅛c decline. Rejected Corn, 61¾c, yesterday's value. For future delivery one lot of No. 2 for May was recorded at 64c.

Oats—One transaction in Michigan at 44c.

Clover Seed—Fair market at a slight decline in Medium and No. 2. Prime Medium 2½c off at $4.85. Prime Mammoth, $5.05@5.00, latter to close, no change. No. 2 Medium Seed, $4.70, 2½ lower.

United States Crop Report for 1881.

The special report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture upon the estimated product of cereals for the year 1881 has been issued, from which the accompanying figures have been taken:

WHEAT CROP BY STATES.

	1881. Bush.	1880. Bush.	Census 1879. Bush.
Maine	617,000	531,204	488,000
N. Hampshire	175,000	158,200	159,100
Vermont	378,000	314,325	494,000
Massachusetts	19,000	18,924	15,300
Rhode Island	260	......	
Connecticut	39,000	39,582	39,600
New York	20,844,000	12,609,200	10,746,000
New Jersey	2,018,000	2,460,563	1,788,500
Pennsylvania	18,797,000	22,114,380	22,307,400
Delaware	1,044,000	1,509,785	1,012,700
Maryland	7,213,000	8,486,380	6,999,840
Virginia	7,165,000	8,737,302	8,851,320
North Carolina	4,579,000	4,871,213	3,224,500
S. Carolina	988,000	869,530	1,140,720
Georgia	2,933,000	3,055,374	3,617,100
Florida	480	......	
Alabama	1,479,000	1,402,218	1,502,700
Mississippi	197,000	281,166	417,600
Louisiana	5,350	......	
Texas	3,339,000	3,008,112	3,454,200
Arkansas	1,017,000	3,356,068	1,384,000
Tennessee	6,408,000	7,578,400	11,852,800
West Virginia	4,413,000	5,130,991	4,351,100
Kentucky	8,625,000	10,564,302	7,681,800
Ohio	38,520,000	49,790,475	36,591,750
Michigan	21,220,000	33,155,865	28,773,120
Indiana	31,353,000	49,766,758	43,709,900
Illinois	26,822,000	60,958,757	44,896,830
Wisconsin	17,987,000	16,654,735	20,565,720
Minnesota	35,952,000	40,395,696	31,866,520
Iowa	18,248,000	33,178,205	32,786,880
Missouri	20,359,000	29,563,134	26,801,600
Kansas	19,909,000	20,336,000	18,080,500
Nebraska	13,840,000	12,922,677	13,043,550
California	28,406,000	33,877,600	35,000,000
Oregon	12,673,000	11,784,420	8,158,800
Nevada	48,000	47,600	16,900,000
Colorado	1,310,000	1,110,000	
Territories	11,300,000	10,000,000	
Totals	380,280,000	498,549,868	448,756,630

CEREAL CROPS.

	1881, bu.	1880, bu.	1879, bu.
Wheat	380,280,000	498,549,868	448,756,630
Corn	1,194,916,000	1,717,434,543	1,547,901,790
Oats	416,481,000	417,885,380	363,761,320
Barley	41,161,330	45,165,346	40,283,100
Rye	20,704,950	24,540,829	23,639,460
Buckwh't	9,486,200	14,617,535	13,140,000
Totals	2,068,029,570	2,718,193,501	2,437,482,300

ACREAGE OF CROPS.

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Wheat	37,709,020	37,986,717	32,545,950
Corn	64,262,025	62,317,842	50,085,450
Oats	16,831,600	16,187,977	12,683,500
Barley	1,967,510	1,843,329	1,680,700
Rye	1,789,100	1,767,619	1,625,450
Buckwheat	828,815	822,802	639,900
Totals	123,388,070	120,926,286	102,260,950

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE AND PRICE.

	1881 Yield.	1881 Price.	1880 Yield.	1880 Price.	1879 Yield.	1879 Price.
Wheat	10.1	1.19	13.1	95.1	13.8	1.10
Corn	18.6	63.6	27.5	39.5	29.1	37.5
Oats	24.7	46.4	25.1	35.9	28.6	33.1
Barley	20.9	82.3	24.4	66.6	24.0	58.8
Rye	11.6	93.3	13.9	75.6	14.5	65.5
Buckw't	11.4	86.5	17.7	59.3	20.5	59.7

VALUE OF CROPS.

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Wheat	$453,790,427	$474,201,850	$497,030,142
Corn	759,482,170	679,714,499	580,486,217
Oats	193,189,970	150,243,565	120,533,294
Barley	33,862,513	30,090,742	23,714,444
Rye	19,327,415	18,564,560	15,507,431
B'kw'ht	8,205,705	8,682,488	7,856,191
Total	$1,467,858,900	$1,361,506,704	$1,245,727,719

General Produce.

BUFFALO, March 7.—Wheat quiet and firm; 5,000 bu extra No. 1 hard Duluth at 163c. Corn quiet; car lots mixed western, 63@66c, according to quality. Oats and rye nominal. Barley in fair demand; Canada, 100c.

DETROIT, March 7.—Flour unchanged at $6 25@6 50. Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 1 white, cash and seller March, 122c; seller April, 122¾c; seller May, 123c; seller June, 121¾c; seller July, 118½c; seller August 118¾c; seller the year, 107½c; No. 2 white, 120c; No. 2 red, ——c. Receipts—wheat, 2,000; shipments, 8,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE, March 7—Wheat—The noon board opened firm and ½c lower; afterwards panicky; now unsettled and weak; No 2 hard nominal; 120¾c for No. 2 and seller March; 122c seller April; 122⅝c seller May; 117½c seller June; 115c seller July; seller the year nominal; 103½c for No. 3; No. 4 and rejected nominal. Receipts, 1,700 bu. Shipments, 1,300 bu. Corn firm at 59¾c bid for No. 2. Oats strong at 41c for No. 2. Rye quiet at 86c for No. 1. Barley steady at 88c bid for No. 2.

KANSAS CITY, March 6.—The Commercial Indicator reports: Wheat—Receipts, 1,958 bu; shipments, 14,602 bu; in store, 224,622 bu; market firmer; No. 2, cash, 111c; April, 111½c bid, 112c asked; No. 3, cash, 8c; April, 89¼c bid, 90c asked. Corn—Receipts, 5,953 bu; shipments, 4,923 bu; in store, 90,173 bu; market firmer and higher; No. 2 mixed, cash, 60@68¾c; April, 61@61⅜; May, 71½@61¾c; No. 2 white mixed, cash, ——c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 45c. Rye—No. 2, cash, 70c bid, 78c asked. Eggs—market weak at 12½@13c per doz.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Wheat weak and decidedly lower; 124½c cash; ——c seller March; 123⅝c seller April; 124¾c seller May; ——c seller June. Corn weak; 59¼c cash; ——c seller March; 58¾ seller April; 59⅝c seller May. Oats weak and easy; 42c cash; 40c seller March; 40⅛c seller April; 42⅛c seller May. Rye at 80c. Barley at 100c. Whisky at 118c. Pork weak and lower; $15 92½ bid cash; $—— seller March; $16 07½ seller April; $16 27½ seller May. Lard weak and lower; $10 10 cash; $10 15 seller March; $—— selle April; $10 22½ seller May. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000 head; market quiet and steady; light, $6 00@6 40; mixed packing, $6 00@6 50; heavy packing and shipping, $6 60@7 30. Cattle—Receipts, 4,300 head; market strong; exports, $6 20@6 75; good to choice shipping, $5 35@6 00; common to fair, $4 60@5 00; mixed butchers' at $2 50@5 00; stockers and feeders, $3 50@5 00.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Flour—Receipts, 25,000 bbls; sales, 9,000 bbls; market heavy and 5@10c lower. Wheat heavy, unsettled and 1@¾c lower; active speculative business; sales, 560,000 bu No. 2 red, seller April, 131⅞@133¼c; 680,000 bu do seller May, 132@133¼c; 240,000 bu do seller June, 129@130c; 160,000 bu do seller July, 121½@123c. Corn about ⅜c lower, dull and heavy; mixed western, spot, 65@69c; futures, 67⅞@70¼c; sales, 240,000 bu. Oats ⅛@¼c lower and dull; western, 48@58c; sales, 40,000 bu, including No. 2, seller May at —c. Beef unchanged and dull. Pork dull and drooping; new mess, $17 50; old, $16 50. Lard fully 10c lower and heavy; steam rendered at $10 40. Butter dull and weak; western, 18@44c; Elgin creamery, 44@52c. Cheese quiet and weak at 2@13c. Sugar firm. Molasses strong. Petroleum firm. Rice firm. Coffee steady. Freights weak. Spirits turpentine firm at 52½c. Rosin firm at $2 35@2 40. Tallow dull at 7⅝c. Eggs weak at 17c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Flour—Market quiet; low grades, $3 00@4 25; Ohio extras, $4 75@5 00, f o b; unsonnd spring for export, $5 00@5 25, f o b; Minnesota extra clear, $6 25@7 00; Pennsylvania extra family good, $5 75; do choice, $6 00; Ohio extra families, $6 75@7 50; Minnesota patents, $7 50@8 25; winter patents, $7 50@8 800; St. Louis do, $8 25. Wheat active, unsettled and irregular, opening ½c higher, and later declining ½@¾c; good speculative demand, but no export inquiry; No. 2 Red in elevator, 131½c; No. 2 Red seller March, ——@——c. Corn in active demand for local trade; options opened a shade higher, but dropped ¾c at the close; steamer on track, 66c; do in elevator, 66c; No. 3 at grain depot, 68c; rejected on track, ——c; sail mixed on track, 70c; sail mixed seller March, ——@——c. Oats in good demand; No. 1 white, ——c; No. 2 do, 51c; No. 3 do, 50@50½c; No. 2 mixed, 49½c.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—Flour without change; western superfine, $3 50@4 50; extra, $4 75@5 85; family, $6 00@7 00. Wheat—western lower and weak, closing about steady; No. 2 winter red spot, 127½@128c; seller March, ——c; seller April, 129¼@130c; seller May, 131⅛@131¾c; seller June, 128½@128¾c; seller July, 117½@117⅞c; seller August, ——c. Corn—western dull; mixed spot, 66¼@68c; seller March 67½@68c; seller April, 68½c bid; seller May, 70¼@70½c; seller June, 70¾@71¼c; steamer, 64½@65c. Oats higher; western white, 51@53c; mixed, 49@50c; Pennsylvania, 50@53c. Rye dull at 95@98c. Hay unchanged at $15 00@17 00. Provisions—unchanged; mess pork, $17 75@18 25. Bulk-meats—loose shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, $7 25@10 00. Bacon—shoulders, $8 25; clear rib sides, $11 00. Hams, $13 00@13 75. Lard—refined, $11 75. Butter firm; western packed, 18@46c; roll, 25@32c. Eggs quiet; fresh at 15@16c. Petroleum nominal; refined, 7⅝c. Coffee firm; rio cargoes, 9@10c. Sugar firm; A soft, 9⅝c. Whisky dull at 117@118c. Freights to Liverpool, per steamer, unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 3,794 bbls; wheat, 9,715 bu; corn, 1,472 bu; oats, 10,050 bu; rye, —— bu. Shipments—Wheat, 97,253 bu; corn, 16,462 bu. Sales—Wheat, 571,868 bu; corn, 16,922 bu.

Live Stock Markets.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—Hogs—Market quiet; common and light, $5 35@6 75; packing and butchers', $6 40@7 00. Receipts, 460 head; shipments, 142 head.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Hogs—Receipts, 2,600 head; shipments, 450 head; market quiet; light to good Yorkers, $6 00@6 30; packing, $6 20@6 70; butchers' to fancy, $6 60@7 00; pigs, $5 70@5 90.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,041 head; market slow and prices a shade to ¼c lower; quality considered; very best, $6 37½@6 75; first quality, $5 50@6 00; medium, $4 75@5 25; ordinary, $2 50@4 00; most sales at $5 75@6 50.

Swine—Receipts, 5,772 head; supply fully equal to moderate demand and prices a fraction off at $8 00@9 75.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,592 head; sheep quoted at $4 00@6 87½; lambs, $4 00@6 75.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Cattle—Market fair; sales, 2,400 head; prime, $7 00@7 25; good, $6 50@7 87½; medium, $5 62½@6 37½; common, $4 25@5 50.

Sheep—Market active; sales, 8,000 head; prime, $7 12½@7 37½; good, $5 50@7 00; medium, $5 75@6 75; common, $4 75@5 62½; culls, $3 50@4 50; lambs, $6 00@8 00.

Hogs—Market active; sales, 3,000 head; prime, $10 25@10 50; good, $7 75@10 00; medium, $9 00@9 50; common, $8 25@8 75.

BUFFALO, March 6.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 2,700 head; consigned through, 188 cars; market dull at a decline of 15@20c; extra steers, $6 00@6 25; ; choice, $5 75@6 00; good shippers, $5 40@5 65; fair to medium, $5 00@5 35; light steers, $4 90@5 25; fat cows, $4 00@4 4; mixed butchers', $3 50@4 00; stockers in good demand at $4 00@4 65.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,200 head; consigned through 15 cars; market dull and prices a shade lower; fair to good western sheep, $5 25@5 75; choice to fancy, $6 00@6 65; western lambs, $6 00@6 75; Canada lambs, $——@——.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 6,500 head; consigned through 31 cars; market dull and lower; good to choice Yorkers, $6 35@6 50; light do, $6 10@6 20; good medium weights, $6 65@6 70; to choice heavy here; pigs, $5 75@6 00; a number of cars unsold.

KANSAS CITY, March 7.—The Commercial Indicator reports: Cattle—Receipts, 331 head; shipments, 225 head; market weaker and 15c lower; trading limited and quality of supply medium to fair.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,281 head; shipments, 381 head; market weak, particularly for light, which sold 10@15c lower; sales at $3 35@6 24; bulk at $5@6 60 00.

Sheep—Receipts, —— head; shipments, —— head; market nominal.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Hogs—Receipts for to-day, 10,500 head; shipments, 6,400 head; market fairly active, except on poor light stock; common to good mixed, $5 85@6 40; heavy packing and shipping, $6 50@7 00; Philadelphias and larders, $7 30@7 35; light, $5 90@6 30; skips and culls, $4 00@5 50.

Cattle—Receipts to-day, 4,600 head; shipments, 2,600 head; market dull and 10c lower than on Friday; exports, $6 20@6 75; good to choice shipping, $5 50@5 90; common to fair, $4 50@5 20; mixed butchers' weak, except on choice; common to fair, $2 50@3 25; good to choice, $3 50@5 00; stockers and feeders active and firm at $3 50@4 85; dairy calves, $11 00@15 00; veal, $4 25@6 50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,400 head; shipments, 2,300 head; fair demand and market steady; common to fair, $3 75@4 50; medium to good, $5 10@5 50; choice to extra, $5 80@6 00.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Beeves—Receipts for two days, 4,740 head; making 11,600 head for the week, against 12,000 head last week; trade slow, with a number of car loads to sell at a late hour; extreme prices, $9 00@13 00 for common to strictly prime steers, with general sales at $9 75@12 25. Exporters used 1,100 head and paid $11 00@11 50 for fair to good. Shipments for the week ended Saturday, 575 live cattle, 5,700 quarters of beef, 1,450 carcasses of mutton, and ——dressed pigs.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for two days, 10,100 head; making 30,200 for the week, against 20,700 head last week; market dull and depressed, with forced sales at ¼@½c reduction on all grades except choice export wethers; extreme prices, $4 75@7 25 for sheep and $6 50@7 75 for lambs; general sales of sheep at $6 00@6 75; lambs, $7 00@7 25.

Swine—Receipts for two days, 11,700 head; making 33,100 head for the week, against 27,600 head lats week; livehogs dull at $6 00@7 00 per 100 lbs.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., March 6.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 2,730 head; market aery dull and prices 25@40c from this time last week.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,300 head; market slow; Philadelphias, $7 25@7 35; Yorkers, $6 30@6 50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,800 head; market very dull at $4 50@5 25.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D., New York City.